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Allied Six-Ton Bombs Shake Germany; Fresh U. S. Troops Flood Los Negros; Soviet Due to Get Third of Italian Fleet

Boost for Firemen Sought; U.S. Hopes Finns Will Quit; Increased Debt Limit Seen

The World's Day—March 3, 1944

Boston: $200 a Year Raise Asked for Firemen

A $200-a-year pay increase for each employee of the Boston Fire Department was recommended today by William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, at a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations of the Boston City Council. [Page 2.]

Broken homes and working parents were blamed today for Connecticut's 38 per cent increase in juvenile delinquents brought before three juvenile courts during 1943. The year's cases totaled 5,628. [Page 2.]

Col. James L. Ralston, Canada's Minister of Defense, said today on his arrival in Boston that his recent inspection tour of Allied troops on the European battle fronts emphasized to him more than ever that the war is not over and that civilians should recognize that fact, since the fighting men know it only too well. [Page 5.]

A delegation of New England Republicans, envisioning Boston as a prime air terminal of the future, today signed a petition for presentation to the Civil Aeronautics Board asking for permission for major air lines to serve this City. [Page 5.]

Formation of a nonpartisan political committee was announced by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, as the organization publicly stated its refusal to go along with the political program of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. [Page 2.]

Europe: U. S. Hopes Finland Will Quit the War

The United States hopes that Finland will decide to quit the war, Edward R. Stettinius, Acting Secretary of State, declared in Washington, giving rise to a belief that Finland may have already given indication of its intention to cease hostilities with Russia.

Civil war in Greece has been ended with a truce between the two warring bands of Greek guerrillas, it has been announced from Cairo. From now on, the Greeks will devote themselves to action against the Germans.

Italian labor leaders have refused to call off their 10-minute "strike" scheduled for March 4 in protest against Prime Minister Churchill's indorsement of the government of Marshal Badoglio. Their decision came after consideration of a request from the Allied military authorities to desist from such a demonstration.

The French trials in Algiers have ended with capital sentences for four defendants, life imprisonment for two, 10 to 20 years' imprisonment for two more, and acquittal for one. All were charged with the torture of inmates of a French concentration camp.

Polish Underground forces have added up the score for 1943 and report they have killed 1,163 Gestapo agents, 18 German officials, and 740 German soldiers guarding prisoners, according to report of Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Minister of Interior of the Polish Government in London.

Ten trains filled with Finnish children have crossed the frontier into Sweden, bringing the total of Finnish child evacuees in Sweden to 5,000, according to word received in London.

British-American negotiations with Spain for a more strict observance of its neutrality were said to have encountered no "insuperable" hitches, but it was thought the ban on oil shipments to Spain would continue. The Spanish Cabinet, meanwhile, has announced development of a plan for manufacture of liquid fuel from Spanish raw products.

Vichy French Minister to Rumania, Paul Morand, has left Bucharest to return to France for consultation with Chief of State, Marshal Pétain, the German-controlled Paris Radio reports.

Germans in Poland, fearful of Polish revenge for Nazi atrocities once German domination of that country is broken, are said to be rushing for transportation out of Warsaw and other Polish cities.

Eighteen Dutchmen were sentenced to execution by a German court on charges of sabotage and the spreading of anti-German pamphlets in the Netherlands, the Swedish newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, reports.

Washington: Increased Debt Limitation Looms

The Treasury may soon ask Congress to increase the national debt limitation by $50,000,000,000 to cover the mounting deficit caused by war expenditures, it was indicated in legislative discussions. The debt on Feb. 29 was reported at $187,339,388,261.41, with $260,000,000,000 mentioned as a proper ceiling in the next year.

The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation has no plans to resume distribution for relief purposes because the situation which brought that program into use in the 1930's no longer exists, officials said.

Nominated for promotion to lieutenant general by President Roosevelt were: Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith, who commanded Marines at Tarawa; and Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff for Gen Douglas MacArthur; John C. H. Lee, commanding the Services of Supply in the European Theater; Raymond A. Wheeler, now in the China-Burma-India Theater, and Courtney Hicks Hodges commanding the Third Army and Southern Defense Command.

To outline plans for women's participation in this year's Presidential campaign, the Advisory Board of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs will meet here March 10-12. Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers of Chicago is Chairman of the 35-member group.

A second denaturalization proceeding, based on membership in the Spanish Falange, was filed in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Department of Justice announced. The defendant is Alfonso Rosselli Gomez, described as a former member of the Falange on the island.

Red Cross Drive Reports $592,391 in Special Gifts

Special gifts amounting to $592,391 already have been made or pledged to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, according to a first official report made at a Dutch Treat luncheon in the City Club today. This is 17.6 per cent of the 1944 quota for the Chapter, said General Fund Chairman Charles F. Rowley.

News of the pledges brought workers to their feet in a spontaneous burst of applause. It was disclosed that the largest single gift was pledged by the First National Bank of Boston—Old Colony Trust Company, in the sum of $50,000, a substantial increase over their last-year's gift.

The luncheon is the first of five such report luncheons to be held throughout the drive.

Leaders of the Fund expressed gratification at the way the contributions were coming in and urged continuous effort to keep the pace up right through to March 22 when the drive closes.

There were speeches by Lieut. Gladys K. Meister, Army Nurse, who recently returned with American casualties aboard the Hospital Ship Acadia; and by Edgar V. M. Gilbert, former food administrator for the Red Cross in North Africa.

Five Marines, all holders of the Purple Heart and other decorations for bravery, gathered at the Boston Navy Yard meanwhile to tell what the Red Cross had meant to them.

They were Maj. Robert J. Litten, who fought at Guadalcanal and in the jungles of the Pacific, Mess Sergeant Charles R. Kelly of

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Waste Paper Collections

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Wakefield, Sunday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Air-Mail' Roofs For P. O.'s Next

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

Plans to put airports on the roofs or land adjacent to all new post office buildings in cities of more than 25,000 population were disclosed to Congress yesterday by the public Buildings Administration.

PBA Commissioner W. E. Reynolds told the House Public Buildings Committee such airports in centers of population, with roof tops fashioned somewhat after the flattops of aircraft carriers, would facilitate the movement of air mail and encourage greater use of air transportation.

Congressional action would be needed for the plan, which Mr. Reynolds advanced as a postwar construction program.

OPA Revises Point Value Of Canned Foods

Balanced on either end of the ration-point seesaw, point values of several important canned vegetables will be lower for the period beginning Sunday, March 5, and continuing through April 1. At the same time, ration costs of canned fruits will rise sharply, costing New England shoppers considerably more points.

"Full credit" for the sharp downward reduction in vegetable-point costs was given to Victory gardeners and home canners by Chester Bowles, Price Administrator. "We are very happy to say that the point values of canned vegetables, on the average, are now the lowest since rationing started," Mr. Bowles said.

Expressing the hope that more Victory gardens will be grown in 1944, Mr. Bowles added that "it will be possible to keep ration points at, or even near, present levels only if the food output this year is greater than ever before."

Citrus Juices Up

Ration values of tomato and citrus juices also will be boosted in the March chart of processed food values, with grapefruit juice, point free during the past three months, back on the list at 1 point for a No. 2 can. Point values of canned fresh lima beans, tomato catsup, and grape juice also are increased.

No change is made in the current ration point values of frozen foods, preserves, and jellies, dry beans, canned soups, and baby foods. However, the revised chart gives point-free ratings to canned fresh-shelled beans, dry prunes, raisins, currants, and mixed dried fruits.

The vegetable revision slashes

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Veto on Soldier Vote Bill Seen If Federal Ballot Is Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—President Roosevelt indicated opposition today to the "compromise" agreement on the soldiers' vote issue worked out by an 8-to-2 vote yesterday by conferees of Senate and House.

Although Mr. Roosevelt made no specific statement, the impression grows that another spectacular White House veto is in prospect.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked at his press conference what he felt of the so-called "compromise."

Declining to be specific, he said the crux of the issue is whether more soldiers would vote under existing law than would vote under the proposed "compromise" program.

Two of Mr. Roosevelt's strong supporters among the Senate-House conferees charge that soldier voting would actually be limited by the new proposal.

The two minority members were Senate Elections Committee Chairman Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico. They

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

British soldiers' pay scale: Page 10.

Stranded Autoists in Florida Face Two-Way Investigation

Cases of New England motorists, stranded in Florida because of insufficient gasoline ration coupons to enable them to return home, will be investigated both there and here, and violators of OPA regulations will find themselves dealt with summarily, declared Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator, today.

We have requested, and are receiving, from local War Price and Rationing Boards in Florida the names of New Englanders in this predicament, who have applied there for gasoline coupons with a view to driving back north, Mr. Shoup added. As soon as these names are obtained, our Board here in New England will be directed to call these persons in on their return for an explanation of the circumstances under which the original coupons were granted.

In a number of cases investigated to date, Mr. Shoup said, it has been found that the applicants had testified that they planned a change of permanent abode, and, in such cases, of course, sufficient gasoline coupons were granted to make the one-way trip to Florida. But, under no circumstances, he added, was permission granted the motorist to make a trip to Florida merely for the winter.

But if, as is indicated in many instances, the coupons were obtained under false pretenses, the motorists will find themselves dealt with summarily, he declared.

"In fairness to the large number of patriotic and law-abiding persons in New England who are putting up in uncomplaining fashion with the many difficulties the war has brought to them, we can take no other course," he added.

In Rhode Island, State OPA Director Christopher Del Sesto, remarked that it was obvious that stranded Rhode Islanders now in Florida, got there in one of two ways, "either by using gasoline rations improperly or by purchasing black market gasoline."

Deluge of Praise Clears Cloudy Day Of Man Who Reported 'Black Market'

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3 (AP)—The faith of Thomas Gorak, Jr., a war plant foreman, in his fellow men was restored yesterday.

Earlier he had been hurt and bewildered. He had been called names, threatened and met recriminations—because he had done his duty as he thought an American should do it.

That was when he provided a tip that led to the uncovering of a gasoline "black-market" ring that OPA officials said had dealt in illegal coupons worth millions of gallons of gasoline. Mr. Gorak's part in the proceedings were published.

"Then I went to work," Mr. Gorak said, "and I found that many men turned their backs to me. I was called a stool pigeon and heard that I was to get 'plugged.'

"That was early this week. Then the papers told how so many people were down on me. Now it's different.

"Since that I've had nearly 100 telephone calls. I've had telegrams, letters from servicemen, from strangers, friends and many others, bringing me words of encouragement, offers of jobs and praise.

"It makes a fellow feel awful good to know most of the people really feel like that and not the other way."

Roosevelt discloses plan for fleet allocation and visit to London by Stettinius.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—President Roosevelt disclosed today that plans are underway to assign one third of the surrendered Italian fleet, or its equivalent in other ships or war matériel, to the Soviet Government.

The Allies are already using some of the surrendered ships, Mr. Roosevelt said, and the allocation of the vessels, which were surrendered to the three great powers, has been a subject of negotiation with Premier Stalin.

Mr. Roosevelt also stated that Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will shortly go to London on a diplomatic mission involving a variety of matters. He said the gathering would not be a full-dress conference.

From other sources it is indicated the conference may deal with postwar German problems.

"No Headlines" Expected

Mr. Roosevelt said today that the Inter-Allied London Committee would be among a dozen matters taken up, but that it would probably not be at the top of the list. There would not be a headline in the conference, Mr. Roosevelt asserted.

Mr. Roosevelt at an earlier conference told the press banteringly that he had received a message from Mr. Stalin, transmitted to the White House by Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, but that he did not intend to let them know what was in it.

Asked today about the message Mr. Roosevelt said it concerned the disposal of the surrendered Italian fleet.

Secrecy on Tonnage

Because of a military intention of putting every available fighting craft into service, the President said, some of the Italian vessels were already being used by the British and Americans, and that roughly one third of it, or its equivalent, would be made available to the Soviets.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that no transfer had yet been made and

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

London expects American talks to draft co-ordinated policy: Page 6.

Associated Press from United States Navy

'With the Armor of the Lord'

While fighter pilots in his Grumman Hellcat squadron listen intently, Commander Joseph Clifton of Paducah, Ky., reads a selection from a pocket Bible in the ready room of the carrier U. S. S. Saratoga before a strike on Japanese-held Rabaul, New Britain. Starting with the men at lower left and reading clockwise are: Lieut. Charles Motz, Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. (j. g.) Russell Smith, El Dorado Kan., Lieut. Commander Robert Dose, Solana Beach, Calif., Commander Clifton, and Lieut. (j. g.) Hall Deering of Boston.

Inside France: Nation Ready To Rise Again

How much help can the Allied invasion armies expect from the French Underground? Mr. Dosch-Fleurot provides at least a partial answer today in another of his postinternment articles, written after his release with other American newspapermen and diplomats from confinement at Baden-Baden, Germany.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BIARRITZ, France, via Lisbon, Portugal, March 1. Delayed—France is ready.

The whole nation is tense as it awaits the Allies' cross-Channel offensive.

France is determined to play a part in the invasion, not only in the "maquis," or brush, but in every city, village, and farm.

In four years of occupation, the Germans have not won many Frenchmen to collaboration for their "new Europe."

As one prominent Frenchman here put it, "Our enmity toward the Germans resists all appeals. Even those making big money from collaboration will turn against them as soon as an opportunity presents itself. On the day of a successful Allied move, there wont' be a collaborationist left in France, and the Germans know this better than anybody."

Trip Across France

After looking at the blue line of the Vosges across the Rhine for 13 months, the first excitement of the homeward-bound Americans interned at Baden-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Japan Loses Third Of '41 Combat Fleet

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3

Estimates that one third of Japan's pre-Pearl Harbor combat fleet has been destroyed came yesterday from high naval authorities.

The enemy fleet, however, is still believed to be strong, although Japan is greatly lacking in air power.

Speed Rules Pacific Drive Of MacArthur

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, March 3—Now that fuller information has been received on the occupation of the Admiralty Islands, it is possible to place the operation in its proper perspective.

The tactics employed by the amphibious force which landed units of first Cavalry division followed the now familiar pattern of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Stimson Says Aid for China Exceeds Hope

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Despite virtual blockade of all transportation routes except air, Lend-Lease supplies to China are exceeding all expectations and will result both in an earlier victory and in the saving of incalculable numbers of American lives.

This was the flat assertion of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee here today. The Secretary appealed for extension of the Lend-Lease Act, which expires June 30.

His statement concerning the much discussed amount of aid being given China came in response to a question from Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, Committee member.

Today's hearing, held in the Capitol office of Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York, was a continuation of present committee deliberations on extension. Secretary Stimson's plea for continuance followed that of Acting Sec-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Nazi Officer Quits to Fight Reich's Worst Foe—Naziism

Erich Vermehren, former Assistant German Military attaché at Istanbul, recently made his way into Allied territory and volunteered for military service against the Nazis. Here Herr Vermehren, in a statement made available to the Associated Press, tells what prompted his action.

By Erich Vermehren

CAIRO, March 3—I am happy at last to be able to do something for Germany, and to join as a volunteer the ranks of those who have declared war against the bitterest enemies of Germany—The National Socialists (Nazis).

What made it most difficult for me to come to this decision was the fact that my step was essentially one dictated by conscience. . . .

My political convictions, my personal ideas, my recognition of the hopelessness of Germany's situation—these alone could not bear the weight of such a decision.

It was only my conscience which could put me in the right, and which could acquit me of any accusation of high treason and treachery toward my fatherland.

But is it high treason if one loves one's fatherland so much that one cannot stand by and see an unscrupulous clique ruining one's country?

That one cannot tolerate a Weltanschauung (world philosophy) which . . . . destroys everything that is healthy?

That one cannot stand by and see the glorious name of one's country being dishonored by the wickedness of its present rulers?

That one cannot see its beauty suffering destruction as the inevitable result of their political greed and unscrupulousness while its blood senselessly soaks foreign soil?

The man who loves his fatherland must be able to recognize National Socialism for what it really is—the curse of Germany.

National Socialism seduces our youth to loss of faith, to brutality and to lack of respect for moral values. . . .

It mocks and despises our Christian church and deprives it of its influence on youth. . . .

It has lied to us for 20 years. . . .

It has suppressed our spirit. It has made us dishonest through fear. . . .

In this way National Socialism has deprived us of honor, of liberty, and of property.

We are not threatened with slavery from without but from within our own country.

U. S. big bombers blast rail yards in Rome; China Sea cleared of Japanese shipping.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allied offensive in Western and Southern Europe swung over heavily to air operations today when six-ton super-blockbusters were used with devastating effect on German targets. The United States Air Force at the same time signalized its first flight in formation over Berlin in a massed attack of fighter planes.

In the South, American bombers brought off another attack on Rome's railway installations. General Clark's men having staved off the third Kesselring attempt to drive them off the beachhead, the main weight of attack in this theater passed to the air force. Some 1,600 heavy bombers, assuming the role of fighters, attacked the German lines, meeting very little interception.

In the West, for two days and nights in succession, American and RAF heavy bombers have attacked points in Northwest Germany and North France.

Heavy reinforcements for the American 1st Division cavalry in the Admiralty Islands landed at Los Negros yesterday. The first landing on the island Feb. 29 appears to have been merely a reconnaissance in force. General MacArthur visited the scene, found the Japanese forces none too heavy, and promptly switched the operation to a full-scale occupation.

The Japanese on Los Negros were split up into small parties and, owing partly to the marshy terrain, could not be rushed up to confront the landing units. The main body of Japanese on the large neighboring Manus Island could not be shipped across in time. So, although the cavalrymen were outnumbered at the beginning, the situation now is well in hand, with a bridgehead of nearly two miles in depth, and engineers are rapidly getting the captured Momote Airfield ready for Allied use.

Japan's predicament in holding onto and supplying its widely scattered conquests is further exemplified in reports that Japan's shipping in the South China Sea and East China Sea is virtually at a standstill owing to the systematic bombing by Allied airmen.

Shipping, it is stated, is compelled to hug the coast so closely that it is almost impossible to keep it moving. The 100-mile channel between Formosa and the mainland is so thoroughly watched that Japanese ships have been attempting to skirt the east coast of Formosa, where American submarines pounce upon them.

Meanwhile, the Russian advance in the north, where the end of the winter operations is being heralded by heavy thaws, continues despite the softening roads. Following the establishment of bridgeheads across the Narova and the approach of open country, the advance north of Lake Peipus into Estonia is expected to move rapidly. At the same time, pressure is being maintained against Pskov, at the southern end of the lakes, and against Ostrov, an important center 18 miles farther south.

South Pacific:

More Allied Troops Land on Los Negros

Gen. Douglas MacArthur communiqué March 3 that "heavy ground reinforcements" have been landed on Los Negros Island in the Bismarck Sea Admiralty group to back up 1st Cavalry Division forces which invaded the strategic Japanese-held stepping-stone on Feb. 29.

Momote Airdrome, the 5,000-foot air strip which is the prize

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German Prisoners Camp Rising at Fort Devens

War Activities in New England

German prisoners of war will be based shortly at Fort Devens, to be used to help relieve the labor shortage in the local pulpwood industry, the War Department has announced.

The prison camp, now under construction, will be used as a base for many smaller installations scattered throughout New England, in which Germans will be held under heavy guard for work in the forests and mills.

Pay at the rate of 10 cents a day for general camp maintenance work, with 80 cents a day additional for outside work, will be given to the prisoners in stockade canteen credits. Civilian employers will pay the Government "prevailing" labor wages, the excess over 80 cents a day going to defray camp costs.

Commanding officer of the Fort Devens camp base is Col. Harold G. Storke of Hull, Mass., former director of Internal Security of the First Service Command and one-time lawyer in Boston. He will be assisted by Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Daly of Dorchester, executive officer; Lieut. James R. Osmond of Dayton, Ohio; Capt. Harvey Gobielle of Providence, and Capt. John B. Hoar of Brighton, who was in charge of a camp of 16,000 Italian prisoners at St. Denis, North Africa, earlier in the war.

The prisoners to be held at Fort Devens will all be German enlisted men, with the possible exception of some German medical officers and a chaplain.

One Name—Two Cities

For the first time in Naval history a United States warship is to be named for two cities when the USS Springfield, a light cruiser, honoring both the cities of that name in Massachusetts and Illinois is launched at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company next Thursday.

Sponsors from each of the Springfields will serve notice of the distinctive honors on the bow of the ship simultaneously. The sponsors will be Mrs. Angeline Agnes Bertera of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Norma McCurley of Springfield, Ill. Both were nominated by the Mayors of their respective cities and designated officially by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The new light cruiser is of the class listed as 10,000 tons, 614 feet long with 12 six-inch guns and 12 five-inch anti-aircraft guns. She will be the third USS Springfield.

Boston Pastor Honored

Tribute was paid to Edward Everett Hale of Boston, pastor and former chaplain of the United States Senate, when the Maritime Commission included his name among those assigned to 10 Liberty ships now under construction at Richmond, Calif.

Replace Soldiers

Civilians are replacing troops at Camp Edwards as building guards and patrolmen doing indoor and outdoor guard duty.

The soldiers displaced by the civilians are being moved overseas. There is no need of any reasonably able-bodied man in these parts to be out of work which in many instances pays well for patriotic duties.

Patrolmen receive $1,860 a year, plus overtime, so that the average weekly wage is $43. There are also openings for storekeepers at $1,970 a year and for general warehouse duties at $1,752. Quarters are obtained at the Camp for civilian workers at $8 a month.

Bomb Just a Gift

One way of saluting the home folks, if you're an aviator of a Flying Fortress is to dip low over the old homestead and drop a package on the roof.

That's what a local boy whose mother lives in Norwood, Mass., did yesterday over his home town and over his home roof. It was his 25th birthday, residents were told when they frantically called police headquarters about a mysterious plane that appeared to be flying wild.

The package the residents thought might be a time bomb, was only a present for the boy's mother, the police said.

Curley Appeal Filed

Appeal from the decision of a Federal jury which last week found against Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts in his $500,000 libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Co., has been taken to the First Circuit Court of Appeals on points of law. Attorney Wendell P. Murray, counsel for the former Massachusetts Governor, sought the appeal.

"Like the REAL THING!"
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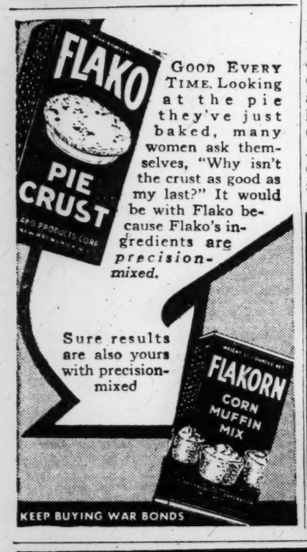
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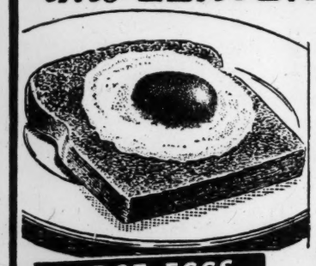

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Connecticut Delinquency Rises 38 P. C.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3 (AP)—Connecticut's three Juvenile Court judges reported today that they had disposed of 5,628 delinquent cases during 1943, a jump of 38 per cent over the preceding year, and blamed broken homes and working parents for most of the increase.

In their annual report to Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of Connecticut's Supreme Court, the judges, Thomas D. Gill, Fred D. Faulkner, and Stanley P. Mead, declared that of 1,207 children under the Court's guidance last year, 441 came from broken homes and 392 of all the children involved had both parents working, or in those cases where there was but one parent, had that parent employed.

Broken homes, the judges said, were homes where a child had for one cause or another been deprived of one of his natural parents.

The question of supervision for the children of defense workers has been the most widely heralded of all the problems affecting children arising out of the war, stated the judges, who added, "so obvious are the dangers latent in these unsupervised homes that virtually everyone sees them except, unfortunately, the parents concerned."

The judges also called attention to "a noticeable increase in the number of children coming to the court" from so-called migrant parents—recent arrivals in the State.

The report emphasized, too, "the equivocal, lethargic attitude of parents of all religious faiths toward their church," stating "that but 573 or 47 per cent of all the children the court is officially supervising were at the time they first became known to the court attending church.

"More than half these children were then without the spiritual guidance which only the churches can give, ignorant of the ultimate truths that transcend the immediate confusion and endow life with other than material meaning. The implications of this situation surpass the limitations of this report."

26 Years Without Accident Wins Top Hood Safety Award

A record of driving for 26 years through congested city streets without an accident brought Roy Coughlin of 206 Dorchester Street, South Boston, the top safety award presented by H. P. Hood & Sons Company at a dinner in the Hotel Manger last night.

Mr. Coughlin was one of a group of Hood employees honored at the dinner for their combined safety total of driving over 15,000,000 miles without an accident.

Two other drivers, Walter E. Ryan of 43 Bennington Street, Revere, who has driven 22 years without accident, and Albert McNaney of 6 Marathon Street, Arlington, with a safety record of 15 years, were among the 106 Hood drivers awarded certificates and safety pins in recognition of exceptional records. The awards were presented by Gilbert H. Hood.

The Hood Star Drivers' Club now includes 227 members with 146 working in the Boston territory. No member of this club has driven less than five years without an accident.

These safety records were cited by Prof. Edward R. Schwarz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and President of the Massachusetts Safety Council, as evidence that by exercising care and watching for unexpected movements by other vehicles that it is possible to drive cars without accidents.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

The New England Gladiolus Society will hold its third Winter Meeting of the season at Horticultural Hall, at 7 p. m. Professor Ray Koon of the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth, will speak on "Raising Food in the Home Garden." Open to members and guests.

Edwin S. Smith will speak on "Organized Labor in the Soviet Union," at the New England Mutual Hall, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The March of Time film, "One Day of War—Russia, 1943, also will be shown. Free to the public.

William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Boston Chronicle, will speak on "A Free Market Economy and the Negro World" at the Free Market Forum, 90 Beacon Street, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

A motion picture, "South of the Border" will be shown at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Miss Adlow will speak on "The Renaissance" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

The American Iris Society Meeting will be held in Horticultural Hall at 2 p. m. Prominent members will speak on "Iris Varieties." Open to the public.

Cleveland and Ruth Grant will speak on "Wildlife of Marsh and Mountain" at the Massachusetts Audubon Society meeting, John Hancock Hall, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Snow

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, some very light snow beginning late tonight and continuing on Saturday. Not so cold tonight as last night. Little change in temperature Saturday. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Fair in the east and north and cloudy in the southwest portion tonight. Saturday mostly cloudy. Not so cold in the southwest portion tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with intermittent very light snow tonight and Saturday. Not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday. Some very light snow late tonight, continued on Saturday. Not so cold tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:42 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Saturday, 8:04 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Return of Bill of Rights Urged

By a Staff Photographer

Copy of Document Presented at Ceremonies

Brig. Gen. William J. Keville (center) is shown accepting, on behalf of Governor Saltonstall, a reproduction of the Bill of Rights, presented by Gardner Osborne (right), Executive Director of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum. Mayor Maurice Tobin, who spoke on freedom of speech, stands at the left.

Restoration of Its Freedoms Urged at Bill of Rights Rally

Restoration of the freedoms embodied in the Constitution and its Bill of Rights—"freedoms for which our fathers fought and won—was strongly urged by Smith L. Multer, President-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who spoke at a Bill of Right Celebration in Faneuil Hall last night.

The exercises, conducted under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, were highlighted by the presentation of a copy of the historic document to Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, who accepted the gift in behalf of Governor Saltonstall from Gardner Osborne, Executive Director of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum.

The meeting opened with a half-hour of musical selections by the U. S. Coast Guard Port of Boston Band, under the direction of John A. Jacobson, and included a rendition of "The Ballad for Americans" by the Brockton High School Glee Club, with Robert Torrence, Negro baritone, singing the part made famous by Paul Robeson. Mrs. Katherine Jay led in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Following the invocation by the Rev. Richard Evans, Director of National Observance of Bill of Rights, Louis H. Hoffmann, President, Boston Kiwanis Club, extended the welcome of the organization.

Calling attention to the "glorious part which Thomas Jefferson played in adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the United States," Dr. Alexander Brin, Editor and Publisher of the Jewish Advocate, and senior member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, touched on many of the highlights of Jefferson's career.

The Four Freedoms—of speech, of religion, of the press, and of assembly—were covered by separate speakers, each well qualified to speak on his particular theme.

Ability to distinguish between privilege and license in the matter of freedom of speech was elaborated upon by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who asserted that, in America, "we do not ever want license to utter falsehoods, but we do want to preserve the privilege extended under the Bill of Rights to utter the truth."

Freedom of religion was exemplified by speakers of three great faiths, the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Council of Churches, speaking for the Protestant faith; Rabbi Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, speaking for the Jews; and the Rev. William A. Daly, representing the Roman Catholic Church.

All urged tolerance in the matter of differences in religions, creeds, races, and colors, and emphasized the fact that mankind is traveling manifold highways, all of which lead to the same throne of divinity.

Making a distinction between two aspects of freedom of the press, defining the first as "freedom of the press to print and publish anything and everything that informs and enlightens the public," and the second aspect as "freedom of the public to demand the existence of a press that prints and publishes anything and everything that informs and enlightens," George Channing, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, spoke on freedom of the press.

Finally, on the freedom of assembly, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), President of the Massachusetts State Senate, referred to Faneuil Hall as "a fitting place in which to hold this celebration of the formal ratification of the Bill of Rights by the State of Massachusetts."

Text of Mr. Channing's address on the Freedom of the Press will be found on today's Editorial Page.

Foreign Policy Meeting Planned

"What to Do About Germany" will be discussed Saturday at the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Speakers include Sigrid Schultz, formerly director of the Berlin bureau of the Chicago Daily Tribune, former Berlin commentator for Mutual Broadcasting System, and author of "Germany will Try It Again;" and Paul Hagen, research director of American Friends of German Freedom, and author of "Will Germany Crack?" and "Germany After Hitler."

Men and women of the armed forces are admitted free to the balcony to hear the speeches which begin at 1:35 p. m., following the luncheon that starts at 12:45, according to Judge Lawrence G. Brooks, Chairman of the Association's Boston chapter.

OPA Revises Point Value Of Canned Foods

Continued from Page 1

the ration cost of a No. 2 can of peas from 10 to 3 points. For the same size cans, the point valuation on corn is cut from 8 to 6 points, on tomatoes from 10 to 5, and on asparagus from 15 to 10.

Point cost values for items in which changes were made are as follows:

	Old Point Value	New Point Value
Canned Vegetables		
Asparagus (No. 2)	15	10
Beans, fresh shelled other than limas (No. 2)	8	0
Beans, fresh lima (No. 2)	20	25
Corn, except vacuum-packed (No. 2)	10	8
Corn, vacuum-packed (12oz.)	8	6
Peas (No. 2)	10	3
Tomatoes (No. 2)	10	5
Tomato catsup (14 oz.)	18	23
Canned Fruits		
Apples (No. 2)	12	18
Apple sauce (No. 2)	20	25
Cherries, except maraschino (No. 2½)	27	36
Figs (No. 2½)	21	30
Mixed fruits (No. 2½)	36	43
Peaches (No. 2½)	30	43
Pears (No. 2½)	30	43
Pineapple (No. 2½)	36	43
Canned Juices		
Fruit nectars (No. 2)	2	0
Grapefruit juice (No. 2)	0	1
Citrus juices (No. 2)	0	2
Grape juice (pint)	4	6
Tomato juice (No. 2)	3	6
Dried Fruits		
Prunes, raisins, or currants, mixed dried fruits (per lb.)	4	0

61 Men, 15 Women Qualify for Bar

Fifteen women and 61 men out of 150 applicants have been recommended by the Board of Bar Examiners to be admitted to the practice of law in Massachusetts on April 10.

Among those passing the examination were Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, John A. Long, son of Boston Park Commissioner William P. Long, and William H. Delay, State Police Inspector.

Honoring Army Air Force

Score of New Symphony Is Scanned

Samuel Barber, composer of the Symphony dedicated to the Army Air Force, which was given its first performance at Symphony Hall today, goes over the score with WAC Corporal Blanche Reynolds while Boris Goldovsky looks on. Corporal Reynolds is widow of a gunner on a B-17 bomber, and was invited to attend the Symphony Luncheon today at the Copley-Plaza, at which Corporal Barber spoke briefly concerning his new composition.

Boston Hears Symphony Dedicated to Air Forces

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Music composed by an Army corporal, written for and about the U. S. Army Air Forces, and employing techniques as modern as those used in the Air Forces themselves, had its first performance here this afternoon when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky, presented Samuel Barber's Symphony No. 2.

Assignment by the Army Air Forces of Corporal Barber to write this symphony implies recognition that first-class American music is good American propaganda in the best sense of the word. Not only does such music have a good effect upon morale in our own ranks, but it is expected to introduce fittingly the American spirit and the American musical genius to peoples of other lands.

The performance will be repeated Saturday evening when the Boston Symphony concert goes on the air as usual. Recordings will be made and distributed by the Office of War Information to short-wave stations throughout the country, it is understood, and copies of the score will go to Army airfields. The work is dedicated to the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Goes to Aid Society

Royalties from its performances will be given by Corporal Barber to the Army Air Forces Aid Society. Following the two performances in Boston, the work will be presented by Dr. Koussevitzky successively at Northampton and New Haven, and twice the following week in Carnegie Hall, New York.

Corporal Barber thinks some kind of record will have been established in New York during that week, inasmuch as every night in the week will mark a performance of one or the other of his two symphonies in Carnegie Hall. On the nights when Dr. Koussevitzky is not presenting the new one, Bruno Walter and the New York Philharmonic will be playing his Symphony No. 1.

The young composer is a nephew of Louise Homer and has been composing music since the age of seven. He was inducted into the Army in September, 1942, and trained first at the Army airfield at Fort Worth, Texas. On Oct. 1 last year Corporal Barber was assigned to write his symphony, and on Feb. 22 Dr. Koussevitzky began rehearsing it. This is an unusually short period, he says, for composition of a work of this scope.

No Limitations

"I have not been confined to any limitations of techniques," he said in an interview today. "I have felt free to use any devices which I considered would best express the mood, the adventure, the vivid action of the individual Army flying man." In the Second Symphony, he said, he had not tried to depict anything as tremendous as the whole air force or the heat of battle, but had applied himself solely to the story of the pilot himself.

In the second movement he employs a machine, built especially for him by the Bell Telephone Company, which exactly simulates the sound of the radio beam by which pilots direct their course by night. The sound of the beam is woven into the fabric of the music.

Corporal Barber has worked closely with Dr. Koussevitzky on this first performance of his new composition, and he confesses that he is extremely happy that the work will have such favorable presentation on its first public performance.

Rise in Pay of $200 a Year Urged for Firemen of Boston

An increase in pay of $200 a year for each employee in the Boston Fire Department was recommended by Commissioner William Arthur Reilly at a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations of the Boston City Council today.

The Commissioner said, however, that if these pay increases were approved by Mayor Tobin, it would be necessary for him to apply to the Council later for an additional appropriation.

It was pointed out that several petitions for pay raises for the firemen are now before the Mayor, including a request that a fireman be raised to the maximum within three years rather than have to wait five years as is now the rule. Pay increases in the Department, of course, depend upon the resources of the City, Commissioner Reilly admitted.

In speaking of the personnel problem in the Fire Department for the coming year, the Commissioner said he hoped they would not lose many more men to the draft, but said that if Selective Service does take a considerable number of men, he foresaw that it would be necessary to either lower or raise the age limit or admit to the Department men from out of town.

Asked by the Committee why he hadn't been able to fill some of the present vacancies, the Commissioner responded that "the pay isn't attractive enough to men from high-paying industries."

Questioning the estimated appropriation for the Fire Department for repairs, the Committee elicited from Commissioner Reilly the information that the Department's so-called "white elephant"—its 125-foot aerial ladder, biggest of its kind in New England—had been repaired last year to the tune of $15,000. Original cost of this piece of equipment was $26,000. The truck was damaged last year when a building fell on it, and it was necessary to rebuild it almost entirely. This is the second time the ladder-truck was damaged. It is now back in service.

Red Cross Gifts $592,391

Continued from Page 1

Roxbury who fought on Midway; First Sergeant Charles A. Morris of Lawrence, wounded at Tulagi; Sergeant Arthur Edmonds of Everett, back from Guadalcanal and Munda, New Georgia; and Pfc. Joseph E. Parker of Buffalo, wounded at Guadalcanal.

Major Litten said that through all his months of convalescence the Red Cross workers were at his side to write his letters home, do his shopping, and spend hours keeping him happy. "They treated me royally," he said.

Sergeant Kelly declared the Red Cross supply kits had cards and games in them that helped greatly to pass the time. "The Red Cross girls at Honolulu," he said, "and the Gray Ladies in the hospitals were all good scouts."

Sergeant Morris who led two machine-gun squads in an unprotected position at Tulagi in August, 1942, said the tireless service of the Red Cross at the hospital in New Caledonia was a fine thing. Moreover, he reported, when he was transferred to New Zealand, the Red Cross was on the dock to meet his group, make them comfortable on the train, and when he arrived at a United States hospital the first thing an understanding Red Cross worker did for him was to sew his newly won chevrons on his uniform.

A. F. of L. Hits C. I. O. Politics

Refusal to go along with the political program of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was officially registered here today by the Massachusetts wing of the American Federation of Labor.

Announcement of a nonpartisan political committee was made for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor by its Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas E. Wilkinson. Of the political organization being set up by the rival C. I. O., the A. F. of L. statement said:

"The committee will not serve as a propaganda disseminating agency for any political party nor will it act jointly with any so-called political action committees sponsored by organizations which have bartered trade union principles for the sake of political expediency, party politics and personal aggrandizement."

It has been the policy of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee to invite A. F. of L. organizations and other groups into its fold, and there have been some responses in New England from A. F. of L. groups.

Whether the A. F. of L. will indorse any candidate for the Presidency is regarded as very doubtful. In congressional contests the Federation plans to stick to its historic policy of rewarding friends and seeking to defeat enemies.

On the other hand the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is now working to get C. I. O. members enrolled and to develop a powerful voting organization throughout New England anticipatory of the next National C. I. O. convention, which will endorse candidates.

Mr. Wilkinson's statement said the committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor would continue the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy and conduct an active program to bring before the workers the issues involved.

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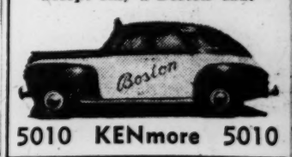

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Careers, Not Mere Jobs, Put First by Veterans

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — When they become civilians again, soldiers want long-range careers better than they left behind, but they will take war jobs temporarily because of the high wages.

This preference has been noted at seven experimental placement centers set by the War Manpower Commission in Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., Los Angeles, Calif., Denver, Colo., Houston, Texas, and New Haven, Conn.

Reports from the center indicate that more veterans are interested in setting up permanent careers or businesses than in snatching at the high pay available in temporary war jobs at present.

In this connection, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced a few days ago that ex-servicemen will be eligible for participation in its small business loan program for funds to re-establish business operations which they were forced to liquidate or turn over to others on entering the service.

These loans will be made and serviced by local banks throughout the country.

Applications should be filed through banks or other financial institutions, but if the bank cannot or will not make the loan, applications can be filed with the R. F. C.

Last month Congress passed a law furnishing servicemen and servicewomen with a maximum of $300 in mustering-out pay, depending on length of service.

Experience at the seven war manpower centers will be used in formulating rules for the 1,500 officers of the U. S. Employment Service, which will bear the brunt of returning servicemen and women to civilian jobs.

Early observations at these experimental centers have shown a need for central offices to which veterans can go in each city and find representatives of all government agencies concerned with their welfare and re-employment. At the present time, veterans are shunted around between three or four government agencies in different buildings, depending on the type of work or aid they are seeking.

Lawrence A. Appleby, Executive Director of the Manpower Commission, and William Haber, assistant, said that centralization of this sort would probably be recommended.

An agreement recently reached between Selective Service and the Manpower Commission provides that the former will have specific responsibility for returning veterans to their old jobs if they want them back, while the Employment Service will be charged with finding new jobs .

Four Cute Little Tricks

Wide World

Girl and White Cocker Spaniel Puppies

To Gary Drake of Austin, Texas, the three puppies are just cute, but to dog fanciers they are a rare sight. Solid white cocker spaniels, born in one litter, they are termed a great rarity by Austin Kennel Club officials. The mother, owned by John Leach of Austin, is black and white.

Farm Head Hits Baruch Postwar Plan

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, declared March 1 the Baruch postwar reconversion proposals mean "we are headed back toward Harding 'normalcy' with the Government turning over to monopolies the lion's share" of the war plants and surplus materials.

Mr. Patton made public a letter to President Roosevelt in which he protested the "trickle-down" philosophy he said permeates the recommendations of Bernard M. Baruch, Presidential adviser.

The farm organization leader also protested appointment of Will Clayton to direct the disposal of surplus materials and of Veterans Administrator Frank Hines to direct employment and rehabilitation activities.

"Together, they spell bad news for the public interest and for peoples' organizations," Mr. Patton said.

"Further, the Baruch recommendations and Clayton's administration will prohibit Government 'yardstick' operations and such operations as Tennessee Valley Authority, despite the historical fact that you are the author of this yardstick idea.

"They offer farmers nothing, and to labor not jobs but only an employment service.

"We urge you to review immediately the domestic fronts in this war and see that the peace is not delivered to corporations."

Graft and Racketeering Tied to Compensation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2—A 14-months' State investigation of charges of widespread racketeering, corruption, and incompetence in the administration of the New York Workmen's Compensation system had blistering summation today in a 69-page report by Moreland Act Commissioners William P. Bleakley and Herman T. Stichman, made public by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Featuring recommendations designed to improve general administration of the system, the Commission calls for sweeping changes to restore the 30-year-old law to its original intent as a benefit for injured workmen from its deterioration as a "gold mine" for doctors, licensed representatives, commercial houses and others associated with workmen's compensation insurance.

Widespread Criticism

The Commissioners' findings, based upon testimony of more than 1,000 sworn witnesses at private hearings and of 251 at 39 public hearings, report administrative "lethargy" in the field by the now-displaced Elmer F. Andrews and Frieda S. Miller, who headed the State Industrial Commission in the Herbert H. Lehman Governorship, lax supervision by New York State and county medical societies, and gross inefficiency by the State Insurance Fund, which writes nearly a third of New York compensation insurance.

Reporting that scarcely anyone associated with workmen's compensation could be spared criticism for abuse of the law at the expense of injured workmen and taxpayers, the Commission appends to recommendations for drastic penalties to curb chiseling practices a temporary wartime increase in weekly maximum compensation payments from $25 to $28 to meet rising living costs.

Moreland Act procedure in the workmen's compensation situation was initiated under Mr. Bleakley by Governor Lehman in 1942 and continued by Governor Dewey the following January, with Mr. Stichman as additional Commissioner. Preliminary review had disclosed a sordid picture of fee-splitting and other forms of petty racketeering that balked virtually every concept of this insurance law as understood by its framers. Symptomatic of the widespread abuses now scored in the Bleakley-Stichman report is the estimate that of approximately $56,000,000 disbursed in the field last year, physicians got $18,000,000.

Nests Feathered

Thus the injured workmen, the report finds, have been left to the mercy of an administration that feathered nests of those charged with supervision rather than heed the wants and needs of the persons they were intended to aid.

The Commission would have labor organizations assign paid agents to represent members without deduction from the claimants' awards; and set up a State Department of Labor panel of "claimants' advisers" comprised of competent lawyers and trained laymen, their fee to be borne by insurance carriers, self-insured employers, and municipalities. It would limit fees of licensed representatives and lawyers to 6 per cent of the award, half to be paid by the claimant and half by insurance carriers or employer, with violation of the maximum a misdemeanor. Fee-splitting would be illegal.

Smith Seeks Senate Seat

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3 (AP)—Appointment of Albert B. Hermann, secretary to the late United States Sen. W. Warren Barbour, as his campaign manager was announced today by H. Alexander Smith, candidate for the Republican Senate nomination.

End to Building Liberty Ships Backed by Senator Wallgren

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, a member of the Truman Committee, advocated yesterday the abandonment of the Liberty Ship building program.

Senator Wallgren, presiding at a public hearing of the special Senate Subcommittee, was backed in his opinion by a witness, John Lyle Wilson, Assistant Chief Surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping, who said the Liberty Ship program, having served its purpose, should be dropped.

Use of the Liberty Ships as troop ships did not meet Senator Wallgren's approval because, he said, the Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, had been informed there were greater losses on the low-speed vessels.

"It doesn't seem that we ought to risk soldiers' lives on ships that sometimes crack up in the docks," Senator Wallgren said.

Mr. Wilson, however, defended the record of the Liberty Ships, asserting that major failures of the vessels constituted only 3 per cent of the total constructed. The witness, whose organization ispects American-built vessels for shipowners, builders, and marine underwriters, said that after fracture and repair, Liberty Ships were stronger than originally.

"The fracture releases the stresses which produced the fracture," Mr. Wilson explained, adding that the failures in the ships were the result of welding and new production line construction.

America's shipbuilding program would have been impossible, Mr. Wilson asserted, if the conventional riveting of plates had been used.

Early in his testimony Mr. Wilson said that a shortage of qualified inspectors had made it necessary to rely almost entirely upon the integrity of steel manufacturers.

Senator Truman explained before the hearing opened that the Committee, a part of the Senate War Investigating Committee, was inquiring into the cracking of a number of Liberty Ships. Cracks of varying degrees of seriousness had been found in 65 of the ships to date, he said, but that "the percentage is not alarming."

Farmers Held Denied Entire REA Benefits

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Representative Lyle Boren (D) of Oklahoma, charged yesterday that farmers are being denied full benefits of the Rural Electrification Administration Act and it appeared that the worst foe of farm electrification is "the REA itself."

In a statement prepared for a House appropriations agriculture subcommittee considering REA appropriations, Mr. Boren attacked what he said was a REA policy of purchasing city electric properties with money which Congress earmarked for farm electrification.

He told the committee that he had considered "bringing impeachment charges" until hearings before a Senate committee investigating REA showed that Harry Slattery, Administrator, "for a considerable period had held that title in name only."

"If Congress is to assert its authority against bureaucratic usurpation outside of the law and will of Congress, this committee has available to itself means, with the parliamentary limitations against new legislation in an appropriations bill, to bring about effective remedial action," Mr. Boren suggested.

He discussed in detail several cases in which he said city properties were bought by farm cooperatives with REA funds. This policy, he declared, has become a major activity of REA "to maintain its volume of activity during war restrictions on materials."

His study indicated, he said, that millions of dollars intended by Congress to electrify farm properties are "finding their way into bank accounts of utility holding companies without benefit to farmers."

In haste to build a record amount of money spent, he continued, REA officials have been "reckless in acquiring, far above their proper value, obsolete 'dogs and cats' of the utility industry to the benefit of brokers and holding companies."

Plane Output Hits New Peak Of 350 Daily During February

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Aircraft production climbed to a new peak rate of 350 planes a day in February, putting the total deliveries in the month ahead of schedule with a total of 8,760 planes accepted, Charles E. Wilson, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, announced today.

Although the total was 29 warplanes short of January production, the emphasis on heavier and longer-range aircraft gave a 4 per cent increase in tonnage produced.

Mr. Wilson commended the entire industry on the February showing, particularly the uniformity in meeting or beating schedules. Forty-three aircraft plants equaled or exceeded their schedule output by a small amount, which Mr. Wilson said indicated "sound scheduling and excellent achievement."

From other Government sources it was learned that heavy four-engined bombers, not specifically mentioned in Mr. Wilson's report, poured out of assembly plants in record-breaking numbers. Total output of heavy bombers, however, is withheld for reasons of military security.

Production sources revealed also that total February production would have been considerably higher despite fewer working days, and might have exceeded 9,000 planes except for bad weather in the past two weeks and the Los Angeles power strike. Production was said to be running several hundred planes ahead of schedule at mid-month, but bad weather delayed a number of test flights and prevented acceptance by the Government.

The 350-a-day production rate compared with a previous record of 339. Mr. Wilson said, however, that the true measure of productive effort is the weight of airplanes produced. This rose from 90,300,000 pounds in January to 93,500,000 pounds in February.

The greatest speedup was in such types as fighters, bombers and cargo planes. This group accounted for 84 per cent of the February total.

Illinois Girl Gives Senators Her Remedy for Delinquency

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Senators concerned about young people's misbehavior gave hopeful ear today to the story of a high school girl who told how the transformation of an old warehouse into a community center helped get youngsters of Moline, Ill., out of the saloons and into wholesome activities.

It can be done in other towns as well, testified Ruth Clifton in a star witness appearance before the special Subcommittee Studying the Problems of Juvenile Delinquency.

The Moline success began, she said, with publication of a letter to a newspaper editor urging establishment of a "clean, decent" amusement place for Moline's young people.

Next, Ruth and her friends pounded out on the high school newsroom typewriter (she was the school's newspaper editor) a petition to the City Council asking stricter enforcement of local gambling and liquor-sale laws.

"From there on," she said, "it is a snowball story."

"The community became interested. Moline wasn't a bad city. It wasn't a den of iniquity. It was just an average Middle Western town."

When an old warehouse was secured for a community center the Moline boys and girls swarmed into it armed with scrub-buckets and mops "and really scrubbed that building from head to foot."

The center, she said, is organized on "democratic" principles and the youngsters discipline themselves, keeping a "weather-eye" out for things which might hurt the club.

Main features which have become an established part of the club's activities are dancing, a game room, ballroom dancing classes through affiliation with the local Y. W. C. A., and a little theater group.

Quoting the Moline police chief, Ruth said the city's juvenile delinquency rate has approximately been halved.

Her concluding advice to the Senators:

"While you are considering this problem—while you are trying to work out something to shape the future . . . it would be well if you would give consideration to people who come from fine homes because they often go astray as well as those who come from the wrong side of the tracks."

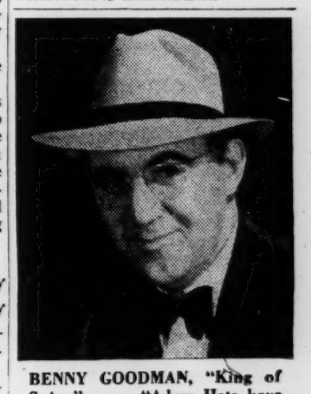
Idaho Lawmakers Find Way To Double Pay in One Day

BOISE, Idaho, March 3 (AP)—Just wait until the Wage Stabilization Director hears about this!

Members of the Idaho Legislature are going to get $10 for one day's work instead of the customary $5.

One special session adpourned at noon. Another convened immediately.

That's two days so far as the legislature's calendar and pay clerk are concerned.



BENNY GOODMAN, "King of Swing", says, "Adam Hats have that swing and everything!"

Mr. Goodman's Spring model was chosen from the gay variety of styles available. Models to $10.

STORES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Florida Booms With Wailing Of 'A' Card Northern Tourists

MIAMI, Fla., March 3 (AP)—A whopping tourist season is on the wane in Florida today and even the warm sunshine failed to influence the cool farewells between citizen and a group of visitors they long ago nicknamed the "miracle motorists."

This particular group of drivers got the name because of the way they could stretch "A" gasoline rations into lengthy sightseeing tours and daily pilgrimages to race tracks and night clubs.

"They must get 1,000 miles to the gallon," quipped citizens so often that it became monotonous.

The coolness grew out of determined "no's" from rationing officials when vacationing motorists applied for extra rations so they could drive home. Rationing officials insist that extra allotments must come from home-town boards, that Florida offices have no authority to grant them.

A Rhode Island State Senate resolution which called this a "squeeze" with a view of forcing motorists to sell their cars at a loss failed to warm up the situation, even though a few people showed signs of being hot under the collar.

Miami's Rationing Administrator, L. P. Ireland, called the resolution "foolishness." Palm Beach County's Administrator, J. Leo Gleason, observed that "we're not in the automobile business," and Huston V. McMillan, Managing Editor of the Palm Beach Post said he would like to hear of an investigation in Rhode Island of the manner in which motorists got gasoline for vacations in the first place.

W. Butler, District OPA Director, reiterated his stand that "those not entitled to gas can expect no consideration. Local boards will take care of motorists legally entitled to it."

Meanwhile, railroad freight cars are hauling a good many gasless gas buggies northward.

In New York, the first ODT-approved "relief train" for the stranded tourists arrived five hours late last night with 300 passengers, about half of them servicemen.

Although the train had seats for 960, railroad officials at Philadelphia said only 600 persons had boarded it when it reached Richmond, Va.

One serviceman, Pfc. Anthony Marks, said that when the train left Miami there were two empty coaches and vacant seats in other cars, and that although originally scheduled as a through train, it made frequent stops to take on passengers.

Florida Passes Buck

TAMPA, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Asserting that orders to refuse tourists gasoline for return trips home came from Washington, and did not originate in Florida, A. L. Cuesta, Jr., Tampa Ration Board Chairman, said criticism leveled at Florida by the Rhode Island Senate was unjustified.

At Miami, Leonard P. Ireland, Administrator of the County War Price and Rationing Board, said that Florida gasoline rationing officials have no authority to issue special allotments of fuel to vacationing motorists for return trips to the North.

Hoover 'Not Interested' In Coming Elections

MIAMI, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said March 2 that he was "not interested" in forthcoming elections. Arriving by Pan American Clipper after a Bahamas trip, he said he was "only interested now in the successful conclusion of the war." Mr. Hoover will fly to New York from here.

Potato Alcohol Program Planned

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The War Food Administration sought relief March 2 from a potato surplus by arranging to have possibly as many as 18,000,000 bushels of low-grade white potatoes diverted into industrial alcohol.

The WFA is faced, officials said, with a serious potato surplus in large commercial producing areas of Maine, Michigan, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, because last year's crop was considerably greater than food requirements.

Steps must be taken, they said, to move the extra supplies into use by the time a prospectively large spring and early summer Southern crop starts moving to market. Otherwise, they said, the old potatoes would go to waste and tend also to depress grower prices below levels at which the Government has promised to support markets.

The potato alcohol program calls for Government purchase of low grade potatoes. These potatoes will be dehydrated at idle sugar beet factories in Nebraska and North Dakota and possibly in Michigan and Ohio. The dehydrated product will then be shipped to alcohol plants to be converted into industrial alcohol.

Parent Group Sends Money to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children yesterday cabled $11,500 to Great Britain for the support and maintenance of the 41 children's projects the organization operates there, it was announced by Mrs. Edna Blue, Plan Executive Chairman. American headquarters of the Plan are at 55 West 42d Street, New York.

At the same time Mrs. Blue appealed for darning "eggs" to be sent to England. Mrs. Blue declared that since new socks and stockings were unobtainable in Great Britain, the repair of these items had assumed major importance in the work of the Plan. She said knitted heels are also needed.

Farrell Says Aim in Argentina Is to Restore Rule to People

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 3 (AP)—Return of Argentina to constitutional normality, with officials chosen by ballot and military leaders taking a back seat, was set forth today by acting President Gen. Edelmiro Farrell as one of the primary objectives of his regime.

"We are in the Government only temporarily," said Gen. Farrell, who took over the executive power from President Ramirez a week ago. "None of us wants to stay there a single minute more than necessary."

Ramon Castillo, deposed as President in last June's military revolution, declared at the same time that he had been following recent events with much concern and said "a quick return to normality is imperative."

"The tranquillity and future of the nation require sacrifice and patriotism of the highest order," former President Castillo asserted in an interview.

Acting President Farrell told an Associated Press interviewer at Government House yesterday that Argentine foreign policy would remain unchanged, but emphasized that foreign policy "must logically be a consequence of domestic policy and not a result of extraneous factors or inadmissible concepts."

Nothing has occurred, General Farrell said, to change Argentina's position in the international picture. Under the Presidency of General Ramirez the country severed diplomatic relations Jan. 26 with Germany and Japan, the last American nation to do so.

"We have co-operated and will continue to co-operate with America," General Farrell said, "and nothing nor anyone will prevent us from carrying out this elemental duty of solidarity with all the other nations of the continent. . . ."

In line with the proposed return to a freely elected government, a move has begun to abolish the stringent control of the Argentine press set up in December. It was disclosed last night that a proposed statute to that effect is being studied by General Farrell.

Simplicity Is Urged In Peace Structure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—If the postwar organization for peace is to be effective, it must be a simple, well-understood structure with carefully defined powers and responsibilities, in the opinion of Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University.

Urging that this country take the lead in forming just such an organization, Dr. Wriston, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York here last night, voiced opposition to "any functional approach to peace" that tends to "defeat democratic control of foreign policy," declaring that "the public should view with alarm the spawning of a vast number of international agencies with strange ungainly titles, with uncoordinated duties, with undefined responsibilities and with uncontrolled operations."

"It should view with profound suspicion resorts to international corporations which, like domestic corporate agencies of the Government, may become instruments of secret commitments and unrealized responsibilities," he added.

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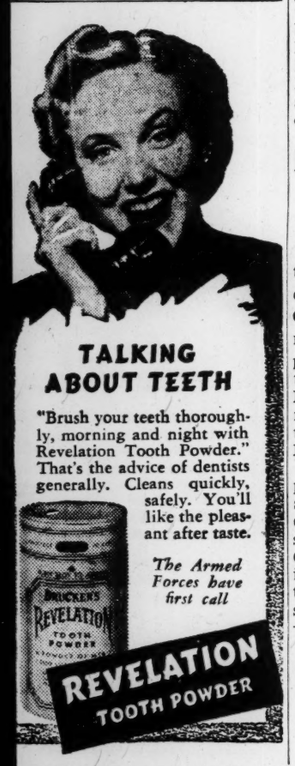
TALKING ABOUT TEETH
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'A Guy Named Joe' on the Screen—Ballet Preview—Letter From Hollywood

Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne In Film at State and Orpheum

Fantasy, humor, romance, pathos, and a bit of melodrama have been intermingled with some excellent acting against a background of war aviation in "A Guy Named Joe" at the State and Orpheum. Fantasy is the most obvious element of novelty, for fantasy is not too often encountered on the screen. Humor is perhaps the most valuable of the qualities contributed by the writers. But the acting of Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne in the principal parts and the performances of some of the players in supporting roles give the film its standing.

The lengthy introduction, which might have been shortened to advantage, is in somewhat familiar vein. It sketches in lightly the romance between a reckless American fighter pilot, Pete Sandidge, and a capable girl flier in the Ferry Command, Dorinda Durston.

Joe, by the way, is not a character. A guy named Joe, it seems, is a phrase which means any soldier in the air forces.

* * *

It is when Pete has been killed in defending an American convoy that the story takes on a different aspect. For Pete then becomes a kind of full-sized Gremlin, invisible to all of the human characters on the screen, but seen and heard by the audience. Pete under these new conditions is assigned to watch over a fledgling American pilot and to see that the lad learns everything about the management of a plane. On his own responsibility he interfers in the growing romance between Dorinda and his protege pilot.

At first Dorinda had thought that she could never forget Pete and that there never would be another man. But gradually she begins to see in the young pilot things that remind her of Pete. And finally Pete learns the lesson of unselfishness. Even the scenario writers seem to have become tangled up occasionally in the complications which they have devised for this part of the story but they have achieved moments that are genuinely touching.

* * *

The melodramatic flourish which precedes the climax does not seem either necessary or particularly fortunate. The film might have reached a higher peak if the solution had been worked out more simply.

But as it stands, Mr. Tracy and Miss Dunne lift the picture above the average. Both of them give easy and natural performances. Both have the light touch which helps in quick transitions between amusing and appealing aspects of their roles. Ward Bond lends a helpful hand as a sturdy, commonsense friend of both Pete and Dorinda. Lionel Barrymore is a mellow "chief" of the Gremlin pilots. James Gleason is a peppery earthly air force commander, and Van Johnson a brash but still likable youthful pilot. Barry Nelson has a comparatively minor role as a companion of Pete on his Gremlin assignment but does it quietly and well.

"With the Marines at Tarawa," the Technicolor two-reel account of the assault on Tarawa—now at these two theaters, the Metropolitan, Keith-Boston, Majestic and South Station—is a grim record of the attack of the Marines on that Japanese atoll, showing the approach of the expedition, the landing of the assault forces, and varied detail of the fighting.

E. F. M.

Metropolitan Casts

Principals and conductors for the Metropolitan Opera's Boston season follow:

Mon, April 10—"Masked Ball," with Milanov, Thorborg, Peerce, Warren, Greer; Walter.

Tues. April 11—"Magic Flute," with Bowman (new) Conner, Moscona, Kullman, Cordon, Brownlee, Raymondi; Walter.

Wed. mat., April 12—"Bohème," with Novotna, Martini, Cehanovsky, Valentino, Lazzari, D'Angelo, Carroll; Sodero.

Wed. eve., April 12—"Carmen," with Djanel, Jobin, Singher (new), Albanese, Votipka, Browning, Cehanovsky, De Paolis; Beecham.

Thurs., April 13—"Figaro," with Pinza, Steber, Greer, Brownlee, Novotna, De Paolis, Lazzari; Walter.

Fri., April 14—"Aïda," with Milanoc, Baum, Thorborg, Sved, Gurney, Cordon; Pelletier.

Sat. mat., April 15—"Faust," with Albanese, Jobin, Pinza, Singher, Baker, Browning, Votipka; Beecham.

Sat. eve., April 15—"Traviata," with Novotna, Peerce, Warren, Stellman; Sodero.

On Piano Teaching

Isadore Freed, composer and pianist, will give two lectures on "The Role of Contemporary Music in Piano Pedagogy" at the New England Conservatory of Music on Monday and Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. The lectures will include discussions and comparisons of Haydn and Prokofieff, Bach and Béla Bartók, Schumann and Stravinsky. Cards of invitation may be secured at the Conservatory or at the Carl Fischer store, 252 Tremont Street.

Opera Mail Orders

Mail orders for seats at the performances of the Metropolitan Opera at the Boston Opera House, April 10 to 15, are being received at the offices of the Boston Opera Association, Berkeley Building. This sale is for mail orders only. Tickets thus purchased before April 1 are not subject to the added 10 per cent tax levy of recent legislation.

Jascha Heifetz
Who gives a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Opening Ballet Casts

Principals for the opening performance of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo Tuesday night at the Boston Opera House follow: In the new ballet, "Etude," Nathalie Krassovska will be featured along with Anne Istomina, Nikita Talin and Dorothy Etheridge. In "Red Poppy," Alexandra Danilova and Frederic Franklin will share the honors, along with Nina Popova, James Starbuck, Grant Mouradoff and Vida Brown. In "Rodeo" the leads will be taken by Frederic Franklin, Peter Deign, Dorothy Etheridge, Nicolas Magalanes and Ruth Riemann.

At Museum of Arts

Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 and Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony are scheduled for the Victory Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon, at 4. In shorter form, Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture is billed. The performers are 38 Boston Symphony men; the conductor, Arthur Fiedler.

Heifetz Sold Out

All seats, including those on the stage, for the Heifetz recital Sunday in Symphony Hall have been sold.

'Mrs. January' Coming

A new play, "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," is coming to the Wilbur on Monday, March 13, for a tryout engagement. This is the comedy by Zoe Akins, previously known as "Plans for Tomorrow," about a wealthy woman with communistic leanings and her landlord. Billie, Burke, Frank Craven, and Katherine Squire are in the cast. Elliott Nugent is directing the production and Richard Myers is the producer. The play opened in Wilmington last Friday and will be in Philadelphia next week.

New Works By Nijinska Scheduled

Two ballets by Bronislava Nijinska are among the four new works to be offered by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House, March 7-11.

"Étude" is an abstract ballet set to some of the Bach Brandenburg Concerti, with costumes by Boris Belinsky. We again draw upon Ann Barzell of Chicago, writing in Dance News, for a description of the piece.

"'Étude,'" she says, "is a pointe ballet in Nijinska's most stylized manner. The several variations are very demanding technically, but the piece is not an exercise in danse d'école, because the groupings and the individual positions of the body and particularly of the arms are styled to give the religious atmosphere the choregrapher has made the keynote of the ballet. And if the religious feeling often does not come through it is still a well-designed, beautifully integrated work for which good dancing is the raison d'être.

"The leading role in 'Étude' is danced brilliantly and poetically by Nathalie Krassovska. The leading male is Frederic Franklin, who is too good a dancer not to do a creditable job on this role, which is not a Franklin role. Ruthanna Boris, always a dancer of quality, is outstanding in a difficult variation. Her posture and bearing mark her as a real dancer. Anna Istomina's lovely line and Maria Tallchief's pirouettes were high points in their dances."

"'Ancient Russia,'" Miss Barzell says, "is a controversial ballet. Because many people know the scenery and costumes (by Nathalie Gontcharova) were salvaged from Massine's dormant 'Bogatyri,' they are ready to cry 'hodge-podge.' Since the scenery is really well designed and fits the ballet there should be no objection to its use.

"The Tchaikovsky First Piano Concerto is the music to which 'Ancient Russia' is danced, and of course that violates some people's preconceived idea that to classic music one sets classic dancing. Now really there is no reason why a choregrapher with imagination cannot set character dances to classical music, especially since this concerto contains passages based on folk themes.

"The battle scenes, with 20 ballet boys bravely brandishing wooden swords, are hardly stimulating to modern audiences who read daily of bombs and blood, tanks and destroyers. The fighting would be better suggested as having occurred somewhere offstage.

"On the credit side are some lovely plastic movements by a group of white-clad Russian women (reminiscent of the princesses in 'Fire Bird') led by Danilova. There is an amusing bouffon scene where props and steps aid the comic effect."

M. L.

© Vitagraph
Bette Davis
In "Old Acquaintance," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Dramatic stories from the European Underground Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"The Production Front"; William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9.00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs"; Wickham Steed. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, March 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

New Players to Bring 'Janie' to the Screen

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Nine-two juveniles—45 girls and 47 boys—crowd the Warner Bros. sound stages where "Janie" is currently being filmed. This is the stage play which finished its Broadway run, after 18 months, and is now in Boston.

Only little Clare Foley of the original cast is to appear in the picture. Clare's father was a stage manager of the Broadway production.

"Janie" contains no civic problems. There is no double entendre. What you see and hear is what you are meant to see and hear.

The "party" sequence on which the picture climaxes is perhaps one of the biggest and gayest ever filmed; but it is without wildness (except a modicum of exuberance and of jitterbugging), and is staged in what the Warner Bros. and Director Michael Curtiz consider the true and wholesome American manner. Mr. Curtiz is the studio's maestro on things American, since he directed the entire "Four Daughters" series.

The play, "Janie," is by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams, and the screen treatment is by Agnes Christian Johnson and Charles Hoffman. Little change has been made in the original, the studio reports, beyond the freer scope which the screen naturally gives to outdoor sequences.

Helen Joyce Reynolds from Texas, who has the leading role, is the studio's latest candidate for a real-life Cinderella. Miss Reynolds was studying at a university in California when she was seen in a school play—"Alice in Wonderland"—and signed for the screen. She has had the usual two or three tryout parts since then, and now is found sufficiently accomplished to take a leading role.

Robert Hutton, whose family name is Winne, has perhaps the chief male role among the younger players in the picture. Mr. Hutton, likewise a new player on the lot, had his initial role in "Destination Tokyo." Miss Reynolds is continuing her studies, but Mr. Hutton, recently married, thinks he will go on with acting.

It is not to be supposed that there will be only young people in "Janie." There are eight principal parts and five of these will be handled by Ann Harding, Robert Benchley, Edward Arnold, Barbara Brown, and Hattie McDaniel.

Miss Harding's return to the screen seems to be permanent, and she expresses herself as quite willing to remain a featured player and not a star.

Szigeti to Play Brahms Concerto

Joseph Szigeti will be soloist in the Brahms Violin Concerto at the Boston Symphony concerts of March 17-18. The orchestra will be out of town next week.

Dr. Koussevitzky will devote the first half of the next Symphony Hall program to the music of Rimsky-Korsakov, whose centenary falls on March 18. "Schéhérazade" will be the main item. The concerts will open with Rimsky's setting of the Revolutionary song, "Dubinushka."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Mutual Hall—"Red Roses for Me," by Shaun O'Casey. Presented by the Tributary Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 12, 3:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 12, 3:16, 6:32, 9:48. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 10:23 a. m., 1:39, 4:55, 8:11.

Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:25.

Modern—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:20. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"With the Marines at Tarawa." "A Letter to a Hero." "What's Your I. Q.?" "Strange Testament." "Prunes and Politics, with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.

State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 10.

Telepix—"The Pacific War," "The Ballet." "Howard Hill." "Iraq." "A Pete Smith Novelty." "Letter to a Hero." "Bugs Bunny." "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras." 2:30, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

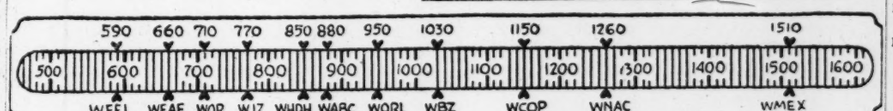
ALLSTON — Capitol: "Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Corvette K-225." Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Never a Dull Moment." Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford.
Regent: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Tiger Fangs," Frank Buck, D. Renaldo.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gangway for Tomorrow," Robert Ryan, Margo. "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
Cleveland Circle: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "In Old Chicago," Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8.
University: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morrison. "She's For Me," David Bruce, Grace McDonald.
Codman Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:14, 8:06. "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory. 2:08, 7, 9:40.
Park: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "The Girl From Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "As Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA—Jamaica Plain: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2:30, 8:15. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis and band. 3:55, 9:40.
MALDEN—Granada: "Madam Curie," Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:39, 8:38.
Mystic: "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 7:50. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 3:25, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 3:28, 9:28. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2:07, 8:07.
Strand: "Riding High," Dorothy LaMour, Dick Powell. 3:15, 8:30. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:15, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. 2:15, 8. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 3:20, 9:05.
MEDFORD — Medford: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Son of Dracula," Robert Paige.
Fellsway: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "She's for Me," David Bruce.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers. "Danger, Women at Work," Patsy Kelly, Mary Bryan. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 2:09, 7:54. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor Herbert Marshall. 3:42, 9:27.
WALTHAM—Kinmass: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Good It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Chance of a Lifetime" Chester Morris. **Coolidge**: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "She's for Me," David Bruce.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warwick.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Band Box; Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores" songs; orch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade'; music; drama	Civil Service Program	4-H Club program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	Mary Lee Taylor; Homemaking talks	"Old-Time Melodies"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30		Fishermen's Pgm; News	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45		ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's "Let's Pretend"	"On Stage Everybody"	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies' Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Musical program
11:15	"Fashions in Rations"; B. Burke	"On Stage Everybody"	'Lighted Window'; dr. with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Hannah"; News	Legion Auxiliary talk	Air Express Music	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45		Civil Service Program		Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	"3 Cents a Day"	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; G. Coulouris	National Farm & Home Hour; talk; music	Weather; Lieber	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45				Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station; dr.; News	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth'; dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"Three Romeos"; songs	'The Melting Pot Boils'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters"; drama	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'; J. T. Frederick, con	Metropolitan Opera; Puccini's 'La Boheme';	Colgate University Anniversary; speakers	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	News service	Nino Martini; Bidu	Week-End Function	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	Postwar Talks	Sayao; Christina Carroll; George Cehanovsky; Louis D'Angelo;	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45				George Hamilton's Or.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	supporting cast; Cesare Sodero, conductor	N E Junior Town Meeting: "Banning Strikes"	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker; Music			"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;		Treasury Star Parade	Army-Navy Basketball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy		"Men Make the Navy"	Game from West Point;	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.; W. Primrose;	tor	"Saturday at Aunt	Tom Slater and Don	Mystery Melodies
4:15	Walton; Viola Con	Metropolitan Opera;	Patty's"; drama	Dunphy, commentators	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News; "Follies";	Puccini's 'La Boheme'.	Doctors at War; drama	Sports comments	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	U. S. O. Interview	Doctors at War; drama	Musical Roundup	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Earles in	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Red Cross program	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner Salon; Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Dinner Salon; Music	"Your Income Tax"	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind the Gun; drama	Marvin Jones delivers President's 4-H Mes.	"The American Story"; Accounts of New Land	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Bob Hawk's Th'ks to the Yanks	"Music America Loves Best"; J. Blackton, con	"Ellery Queen"; drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30			"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45			"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15		William Hillman, news.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen.";	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Corp. Samuel Barber's	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion Claire; Igor Gorin;	Classical Album: Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Symphony to A. A. F.	comedy; songs; orch.		
9:30	Or. Frank Sinatra	Stan Kenton's Orch	"Can You Top This?";	Kalman's "Countess	
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quiz Quiz'	comedy quiz	Maritza"; or. cho; talk	Classic Album: Brahms
10:00	Serenade"; music.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news.	New York Rangers
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Count Basie's Orch	Bondwagon; Fredric	hockey game
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Present; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	March; dr.; speaker	News service
10:45	Brig. Gen. F. Hines	Sammy Kaye's Orch	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off Record	California Melodies	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Photographer'; drama	Fishermen's Pgm	"I Sustain the Wings";	Henry Busse's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Fat Sands' Orchestra	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Henry Busse's Orch.	Day's End; Music

HERE'S "Blackie"! TONIGHT!
Listen to ALTON HALL BLACKINGTON AND HIS "YANKEE YARNS"
WBZ-WBZA (7:30-7:45 P.M.)
★★ every Friday evening ★★
Brought to you by the FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Massachusetts and New Hampshire

"Your America"
PRESENTED BY THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
SATURDAY
5 to 5:30 pm EWT 4 to 4:30 pm CWT
NBC NETWORK

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Prior to New York Opening
Opening Tuesday, March 7
DAVE WOLPER Presents
"Follow the Girls"
A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
starring
GERTRUDE NIESEN · FRANK PARKER · IRINA BARONOVA
with
JACKIE GLEASON · BUSTER WEST · TIM HERBERT
and THE DI GATANOS
Entire Production devised & staged by Harry Delmar
SEATS NOW
EVES: Mon-Fri 1.00-3.50. Sat 1.00-4.00 plus tax
MATS: Wed 1.00-2.50, Sat 1.00-3.00

COLONIAL • Evs. 8:30, Mats. 2:30
BROCK PEMBERTON'S
Janie
"A BIG HIT!" —Boston Post
Prices: Evs. 2.00, 1.50, 1.00 and 50c—Mats. Wed. and Sat. 1.50, 1.00 and 50c. Plus Tax

SHUBERT LAST 3 TIMES MAT. TOM'W AT 2.30
NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT
The New Opera Company Production
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Reinhardt-Korngold Version—Company of 100
Direct from Two Seasons in New York
LAST MATINEE TOM'W—1.10 to 2.75
Eves. (exc.Sat) 1.10 to 3.30. Sat.Eve. 1.10 to 3.85

BALLET Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Next Tue. Eve. "Red Poppy" (new) "Etude" (new) "Rodeo"
$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
TICKETS TODAY OPERA HOUSE 'til 8 P. M. WILBUR THEATRE 'til 6
5 Nights Only, Fri.-Sat. Mats.

WILBUR • TONIGHT AT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
"A WINNER"—Herald
A GEORGE ABBOTT production
A HIGHLAND FLING
A New Comedy by MARGARET CURTIS
with RALPH FORBES
MAT. WED. & SAT. $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c. 55c
EVES. $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c

THEATRES • CONCERTS
HOCKEY
All Boston and New York Attractions at All Prices
Next Sun. Aft. 3:30 HEIFETZ
TYSON'S MACY DRUG HAN. 5340 Cor. Stuart & Tremont Sts.
Hockey Tomorrow Night—Bruins Vs. Rangers

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN • ORPHEUM 9:00 A.M. STATE 11:15 A.M.
What a gal! What a guy! What a picture!
SPENCER TRACY · IRENE DUNNE
in MGM's
"A Guy Named Joe"
with VAN JOHNSON · WARD BOND · JAMES GLEASON
LIONEL BARRYMORE · BARRY NELSON · ESTHER WILLIAMS
EXTRA! "WITH THE MARINES AT TARAWA" In Technicolor

KEITH MEMORIAL
Deanna Durbin · Pat O'Brien
FRANCHOT TONE
'His Butler's Sister'
WEEK END PASS Martha O'Driscoll

HELD OVER 3RD WEEK
MAJESTIC only
JEANNIE
"The best light comedy of the year." —

Garden Federation Classes To Aid Art of Bouquets

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Homemakers who are always on the lookout for new ways to brighten their favorite nooks will want to linger over the Garden Club Federation's Flower Arrangement Classes at the forthcoming Spring Flower Show at Horticultural Hall. Viewed against home backgrounds such as a corner of a living room, hall, or dining room, these arrangements are an annual source of fresh ideas for home decoration.

Garden Club members are already busy preparing the settings for the classes. The drab brown office walls on the mezzanine floor have been removed disclosing a finely vaulted corridor. Here partitions are being put up to house the furnishings which will transform each section into a homelike nook. The furniture is being carefully selected by a committee of which Mrs. Chester Cook is the head.

Although the settings will remain the same throughout the Show, the arrangements will be completely changed three times during the week. Yellow will predominate on the first three days, March 18-20. On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 21 and 22, exhibitors will confine themselves to red with its many beautiful shades. For the final three days any color may be used.

Class I throughout the exhibit will illustrate ways of handling flowers on small tables. Class II, which is divided into two sections, will treat dining-room tables and corners of living rooms in different periods. Arrangements for a terrace dining-room will be shown in Class III.

Among the Garden Club members preparing to enter the competition on the first day are Mrs. Anson Howe Smith of the Noanet Garden Club; Miss Louisa Vaughn, North Shore Garden Club; Mrs. Joseph Lund and Mrs. Gerald Hoeffel, Junior League Garden Club of Boston; Mrs. Robert Richards, West Newbury Garden Club; Mrs. Charles E. Spencer, Jr., West Newton; Mrs. Edward W. Leonard, Newton Centre; Miss Ruth L. Page, Beacon Hill Garden Club; Mrs. Ralph B. Case, Boxford Village; Mrs. Robert Barton, Foxboro; Mrs. Harold Tenney, Arlington; Mrs. Philip Wilson, Greater Lynn Garden Club; Mrs. Gaston Summer, Belmont, and Mrs. Harold Blair Lamont of the Lexington Field and Garden Club.

Navy Club Celebrates

Celebrating its second year of service to seamen who come ashore in Boston, the British and Allied Merchant Navy Club at 22 Batterymarch Street, is giving an anniversary tea this afternoon for the hostesses and friends who have helped entertain the boys. Hostesses for the occasion include Mrs. Norman Stansfield, Mrs. Charles Swann, Miss Helen McCormick and Miss Margaret Allen.

Mrs. Emma Filleul, who succeeded Mrs. John Foster as Secretary of the Club, reports that 12,375 men have been entertained during the last 10 months, and that 800 toys were sent back overseas with the men for their children this last Christmas. The Club also supplies survivors of torpedoed ships with warm clothing and performs many greatly appreciated services.

Quincy Juniors' Plays

The Quincy Women's Club Juniors will present two one-act plays at the clubhouse tonight, one of them the play they are entering in the annual State Federation Drama Contest. This is Essex Dane's "Women in the Freight Car," and the cast includes Signe Hedein, Eleanor Clarkin, Mrs. William deGrase, and Helene Gindorff. The other is "No Man's Land," by W. A. Kimball, which will be enacted by Janet Hackett, Helen Hillier, Eleanor Driscoll, and Frances Clark. Mrs. Frederick Kittredge, Chairman of the Drama Committee, is coach.

Between the two plays a quartet comprised of Mrs. James S. Burns, Jr., Mrs. J. H. Bowes, Miss Jean Greenhalgh, and Mrs. Leon LeClair, Jr., will entertain with selections from the forthcoming "Gay Nineties Revue."

Saturday Programs

Bryn Mawr Club of Boston—Members will meet at the Fogg Art Museum at 3 p. m.; Miss Agnes Mongan, keeper of drawings, will show the newly acquired Grenville Lindall Winthrop collection, which is the largest art bequest to any American university. Mrs. E. Merrick Dodd, President, assisted by Mrs. Laurence B. Ellis, Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen, and Mrs. George R. Blodgett, will preside at tea in the Naumburg Room following a tour of the galleries.

Mementos of Wars Shown in Back Bay By Post of Legion

Japanese and German flags and enemy equipment captured by local men, as well as war posters from both the last war and the present one, are being shown in a War Trophy Exhibit sponsored by the Lieut. Vernon Macaulay Post 270 of the American Legion in a store on Massachusetts Avenue next to Loew's State Theater. The exhibit is open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Many recruiting posters also are on display and the Post has provided for recruiting booths for the women's services. Each service will take turns staffing the booths.

In charge of the exhibit is Commander Harry Browning, publicity director for M. and P. theaters. He is assisted by Vice-Commander Charles S. Kurtzman, General Manager for the northeastern division of Loew's theaters, and Max Melincoff of Warner Brothers. The Macaulay Post is the theatrical post of the American Legion in Boston.

Employment Falls Off

Employment in manufacturing in Boston fell off 1.9 per cent, or 1,086 workers, in January as compared to December in 370 concerns reporting to the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Canadian Defense Minister in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Delegation Meets Col. and Mrs. James L. Ralston

Canada's Minister of Defense, Col. James L. Ralston, and his wife arrived at North Station early this morning from Montreal for a short stay in the Hub, during which Colonel Ralston will speak tonight to the Canadian Club of Boston at the Copley-Plaza. Left to right—J. Ernest Kerr, Past President of the Canadian Club; Mrs. Ralston; Capt. Roy S. Edwards, President of the Canadian Club of Boston; Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commanding Officer of the First Service Command; Colonel Ralston; Commander Ralph P. Evans, Governor Saltonstall's aide.

Ralston Sees End of War Still Far Off

Recently returned from an inspection tour of Canadian, British, and American troops overseas, including Italy, Col. James L. Ralston, Canada's Minister of Defense, said in Boston today that what he saw in Italy emphasized more and more to him that the war is not over.

"The fighting men themselves realize this from what they've been through," Colonel Ralston said, "and we people on the home front have got to recognize that fact as well."

Colonel Ralston and his wife arrived in Boston early this morning from Montreal, and will be honored guests tonight at a Canadian Club of Boston dinner at which Colonel Ralston will speak on Canada's role in the war. During the morning, he visited Governor Saltonstall at his office in the State House, and at noon he was a luncheon guest of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza.

What Canada Has Done

Questioned about what he considered Canada's most significant contributions to the total Allied war effort, Colonel Ralston said Canada was the fourth largest armament and munitions producer in the world, that its Navy has been responsible for 50 per cent of the convoys crossing the North Atlantic, a fact not generally known, he said, and that the Dominion had sent thousands of tons of food to the fighting men overseas. During 1943, the Defense Minister said, Canada sent across 500,000,000 pounds of bacon, 125,000,000 pounds of cheese and dairy products, and large shipments of wheat and meat.

Price Controls Working

"I think we have shown that wartime controls can work," the Minister said, referring to Canadian Price Control and Wage Stabilization Acts, "and so far we have battled pretty successfully against inflation."

In addition to Canada's 750,000 men and women in the armed services, 240,000 of whom are now overseas, the Dominion has trained an estimated 86,000 air-crew men from all parts of the British Empire, Colonel Ralston declared. A corps of Canadian troops has been fighting in the Mediterranean sector alongside British and American troops and an army stands ready for invasion in Great Britain. It will be one of a group of British armies under Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in the Allied assault on the continent.

Colonel Ralston, who was a major in the famous 85th Nova Scotia Higlanders Battalion in World War I, was Canadian delegate to the London Naval Conference in 1930, Minister of Finance in 1930, and has been Minister of Defense since 1940.

Primary Election System Is Sought in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3—Once more an attempt is being made in the Rhode Island General Assembly to improve the State's voting procedure by substituting a system of primary elections for the present system of caucuses.

Measures designed to bring about this reform have been introduced both in the House, controlled by the Democrats, and in the Senate, controlled by Republicans.

Election reform long has been an issue in Rhode Island. Year after year, civic organizations and influential leaders in both major parties have urged improvements, but nothing has been accomplished.

The Providence Journal, outspoken in advocating the election reforms, describes the existing laws as "the handiwork of professional politicians, designed for the benefit and perpetuation of party machines; they effectively discourage the participation of the rank and file of party members in the selection of candidates, except as they are willing to rubber-stamp slates prepared by the machines."

For years the Rhode Island League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan civic organization which holds an influential place in State affairs, agitated for reform of the caucus laws. Repeatedly the League helped to prepare and introduce in the Legislature model caucus legislation designed to eliminate most of the faults of existing laws, but these efforts met with no success.

More recently the League of Women Voters has dropped its campaign for caucus reform as impossible to obtain and, instead, has come out strongly for a system of primary elections which would eliminate the whole system of caucuses.

A glance at the record shows that both major parties at one time or another have recommended primary elections. The Republican Party platform in 1938 spoke of "the advantages of direct primary laws" and the platform of 1940 called for new election machinery "the better to enable the voter to exercise a free choice in the selection of candidates for public office."

The Democratic Party, too, has approved the reform repeatedly in recent years. An unequivocal demand for direct primaries was included in the Democratic platform of 1942. Gov. J. Howard McGrath reiterated this demand in his message to the Legislature in January, 1943.

While in former years most of the measures calling for election reform have been pigeonholed and abandoned in legislative committees, the General Assembly last year came much closer to enacting the reform.

Both the House and the Senate last spring passed primary election bills. The measures were similar in broad outline but differed in detail. Instead of attempting to reconcile the differences to bring about passage of a compromise measure, both branches of the Legislature simply dropped the matter and no new legislation reached the Governor's desk.

Now awaiting action in both House and Senate is a new primary election bill, introduced in both branches at the behest of the League of Women Voters.

Postwar Plans

Postwar planning has reached a new point of interest in Rhode Island this week with the announcement of plans for a $22,000,000 road-building program in the State, a variety of programs for the city of Providence, and continued discussion of the proposed bridge to span the upper part of Narragansett Bay from Fields Point to East Providence.

Announcement of the road-building program came jointly from Daniel J. Ryan, State Public Works Director, and Henry J. McKenney, Director of the local office of the Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration.

The $22,000,000 program would be spread over three to five years. Rhode Island would receive $5,000,000 each year for three years from the Federal Government to supplement funds made available by the State.

Mr. Ryan pointed out that no funds are available yet, but that a bill is now before Congress which would permit such postwar grants to the States.

Part of the program calls for a $6,000,000 project to be developed by Rhode Island and Massachusetts. It would be a circumferential highway extending from a point near Attleboro, Mass., on the Boston Post Road, to Ashton, in northern Rhode Island.

Bureau Hits at School Salary Rises

Salary increases to Boston school teachers as sought in 50 odd petitions recently presented before the Boston School Committee would mean $2,000,000 of permanent annual expense and "swamp the school budget," the Municipal Research Bureau warned today.

In a bulletin describing "constant rivalry and struggle" among organized school groups for preferential treatment at the hands of the School Committee the Research Bureau said there can be little doubt that the added expense entailed in these wage demands would send the school budget soaring above the existing appropriation limit as laid down by law.

"Compliance will all pending salary petitions is impossible," the Bureau declares.

Indicating that public employees often attempt to justify salary increases by requesting that the name of their position be changed to some "high-sounding title," the Bureau bulletin notes that many of the school petitions fall in this category.

"Vocational instructors and assistants want to work under the name of supervisor. Assistants would like an $888 increase; instructors would settle for $576. Assistants in manual arts, who would like to be known as supervisors of art, have petitioned for $864 increase in their maximum," the bulletin reported.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. New stamps will become valid every two weeks. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Special Pork Bonus—Spare Stamp No. 4 in Book 4 became good Wednesday for five points in purchases of all kinds of pork and all kinds of sausage, regardless of whether made of pork or not, except lard, expire March 4.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Baldwin to Be Speaker

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 3 (AP)—James Dewey, Republican State Chairman, has announced that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, will be the keynote speaker at the Vermont Republican State Convention, scheduled to be held at Montpelier May 17.

Lever Patent Suit Ended

The litigation between Lever Brothers and Procter & Gamble Company has been amicably settled between the two companies. A settlement of the patent case has been effected and the Procter & Gamble Company will continue to make new Ivory soap as at present. All other pending legal action by both parties has been dismissed.

Boston as Big Airline Center To Be Pressed

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—New England Republicans in the House today envisioned postwar super highways and airways that would overcome traffic bottlenecks on the ground and make Boston a prime air terminal in the future.

The delegation signed a petition to be presented to the Civil Aeronautics Board asking for permission for major air lines to serve Boston, Republican Floor Leader Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts said after discussing the plans with state officials.

The action was taken on the plea of Arthur H. Tully, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, who presented the arguments of Boston business interests, the State of Massachusetts, and the Rhode Island State Legislature.

One Connection

At present only the American Airlines connects Boston with points to the south, like New York, Philadelphia and Washington, Mr. Martin said, and the Congressmen joined in the demand for enlarging the service.

The minority floor leader pointed out that Boston is the closest major East coast city to Europe "and should be the hopping-off place for trans-Atlantic air travel after the war."

With the major airlines winging in and out of Boston, Representative Martin said, all New England would benefit, because various routes could be devised to make stops at principal cities.

The applications of scores of big and little airlines for service to and from New England now are pending before the CAB, and a hearing into the Boston service question will be held later this month, Representative Martin said.

Road Building

The delegation talked over road building plans with Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works; William J. Cox, Connecticut Superintendent of Public Works, and State Representative Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge, Mass.

Mr. Cox explained a formula for sharing in a $3,000,000,000 Federal aid road program, introduced by Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, by which Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island would gain a much larger government appropriation.

Mr. Cox predicted unemployment after the war would be in direct ratio to the number of automobiles registered in each State, and the formula for sharing in the Federal program therefore should reflect that factor.

The present formula for dividing Federal funds, Representative Miller and Mr. Cox said, is based on area, number of miles of road, and population. The Cox-Miller formula is based on auto registration and gasoline consumption.

Mr. Cox will appear before the House Roads Committee next Monday in behalf of Representative Miller's bill.

Razing of 600 Fire Traps Urged by Housing Group

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Razing of about 600 fire traps in Boston that once served as homes for low-income families but which now constitute hiding places for criminals and mischief makers as well as economic drags on the City pursestrings was strongly urged today by the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston.

Characterizing the menace of idle old buildings as the outstanding challenge to City planning, the Association's Director, Calvin Yuill, warned that 39 fires had broken out in these structures during the past five months, or about two every week. Nearly all the fires, he said, were due to trespassers.

While Boston's building department points proudly to the razing of 300 idle buildings every year during the last decade, Mr. Yuill turned to that record as evidence of the deplorable conditions faced by Boston's real estate interests. Despite that record of demolitions, he said, there are still 600 idle structures left, and "we are adding to them every week."

In the hands of the City there are more than 3,000 properties obtained through tax delinquencies, of which the most part are vacant lots. Originally there were buildings on many of these lots which the City has removed. Of the 600 idle buildings in Boston, at least 300 are on the properties obtained by the City through tax payment failures, said Mr. Yuill.

Who pays for taking these buildings down? Between 1932 and 1940, there were 949 buildings torn down by the City after they were condemned. Another 2,441 were taken down voluntarily by the owners. Under the new buildings laws this year the City passed the costs of demolition on to the taxpayer.

Mr. Yuill pointed out that Mayor Tobin has recommended that $125,000 be set aside this year to eliminate the 600 idle structures. They represent a cost to the City in keeping them under constant surveillance, he said. Trespassers, he added, keep the police busy as well as the fire department.

"Equally important," the housing expert continues, "is the drain that these idle buildings constitute upon City property values. One idle building can blight an entire street, causing other tenants to move away. Lower assessments must follow as the population keeps moving out of Boston into the suburbs.

"In the interest of public safety and the future of Boston real estate, this problem must be faced squarely."

New Housing Member

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, long identified with social work and housing in the Bay State, has become a member of the Boston Housing Authority. In her long years of civic service she has served as a director of Charlesbank Homes, Boston's "model" housing project built in 1912 and as a member of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission from 1911 to 1919, and as head worker of the Elizabeth Peabody House in the West End.

Mrs. White is at present the President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Chairman of the Massachusetts Division of Immigration and Americanization, and a member of the Board of Welfare in Boston.

Air Line Extensions Into Boston Urged by Port Authority in Brief

Backing the proposed expansion of air service at Boston, the Boston Port Authority has filed a brief with the Civil Aeronautics Board at Washington relating to the applications and the examiners' reports in the cases of various air lines which seek to extend their services to Boston, it was announced today.

More competitive air services for Boston by lines that reach far and wide are recommended by the Port Authority, supporting the applications of Eastern Air Lines; T. W. A., and United Air Lines, for general service, and that of Northeast Airlines for extension of its Boston-North service to New York.

Declaring that "public convenience and necessity requires that Boston be afforded the competitive air transportation service and the additional one-carried air transportation service which will result from the granting of the applications" the Port Authority makes no recommendation regarding participation of Eastern in local traffic between Boston and New York.

It does take the position, however that Eastern's operation into Boston is required in the public interest and will be both profitable to Eastern and non-prejudical to the operations of other carriers whether Eastern's certificate into Boston is granted "with restrictions" or without.

Prompt granting of the applications of the Northeast and Eastern in the Boston-South proceeding, and of the United and T. W. A. in the Boston-West proceeding was urged in the brief.

Salvation Army To Visit Prisons

"Prison Sunday" will be observed by the Salvation Army March 5 when officers and members of the organization will visit penal institutions throughout Massachusetts, it was announced today.

Religious services will be conducted at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham by Mrs. Richard F. Stretton, wife of Colonel Streeton, Provisional Commander of the Salvation Army in New England. She will be assisted by Captain James Scott and the Palace Citadel Band. Other institutions to be visited will be the State Prison at Charlestown; East Cambridge Jail; Deer Island House of Correction; Essex County Jail; and Worcester County Jail.

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CLEAR WEAVE
STORES IN PRINCIPAL NEW ENGLAND CITIES

Allied Six-Ton Bombs Shake Germany

Continued from Page 1

of the operation, fell to the Texas-trained cavalrymen immediately after the landing and has been held against counterattacks since then. Engineers now are whipping it into shape for use by Allied planes.

The reinforcements reached Los Negros after the original landing force had fought back enemy attempts at night to infiltrate the thin American lines guarding the harbor and beachhead.

Other Allied airmen blasted targets along the enemy-held New Guinea coast, picking on Hansa Bay installations for a 170-ton attack. Rabaul, New Britain, took a 38-ton pounding.

Russia:

Thaw Fails to Halt Red Army in North

Despite a thaw which is hampering military operations, the Red Army is continuing its offensive toward the Soviet Baltic Republics and has materially improved its positions, dispatches from the front said March 3.

Temperatures were reported almost as high as they usually are in late April or May, and melted ice and snow was said to be making many roads impassable.

Russian forces, nevertheless captured more territory between Lake Peipus and the Finnish Gulf and tightened their hold on Narva's communications, while in the suburbs of Pskov, Russian tommy-gunners inched forward in fierce fighting, front-line advices said.

South of Pskov, meanwhile, other Red Army forces were reported driving down the 12-mile-long highway from captured Soshikino toward Ostrov. The latter city, 32 miles south of Pskov, is a junction of the Pskov-Warsaw-Berlin railway.

German forces battling to hold Pskov were favored by the nature of the terrain, which is admirably suited for defensive operations. Two big rivers, the Velikaya and the smaller Pskov, run through the city, joining in the northern sector and offering a natural barrier to the attacking Russians.

Italy:

Big Nazi Drive 'Costly Failure'

A strong German drive into the center of the Anzio beachhead this week was described officially today as "a costly failure." Allied Headquarters said defense positions remained intact, with all lost ground regained.

The enemy offensive, the third large-scale attempt to drive the American and British forces into the sea, now has collapsed. Two final German assaults with tanks and infantry late Wednesday were repulsed, it was announced, and no new attacks came yesterday.

American troops of the 3d Infantry Division bore the brunt of the attack and scored "a complete defensive success," a headquarters spokesman said. Less than a week ago, the 3d, originally composed chiefly of troops from the Pacific Coast, was officially commended for previous exploits on the beachhead.

Whether the enemy is regrouping for a continuance of the offensive from some other sector is unknown, but a blistering attack delivered from the air March 2 by Flying Fortresses, Liberators, and lighter aircraft served as a strong deterrent.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifth Army, said the enemy had suffered a serious setback.

This latest German failure to wipe out the beachhead, other Allied officers said, meant that heavy losses have been inflicted on the three divisions which spearheaded the assault, centered on a 1,000-yard front midway between Carroceto and Cisterna.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, hurling virtually their entire strength against the Germans around the beachhead, dropped about 40,000 fragmentation bombs from some 1,600 planes—a record for this type of attack in this theater.

The German air force made no attempt to intercept the formations. Ten enemy planes were sighted on one occasion, but they failed to fight.

In the final attack late March 1 in their two-day offensive, the Germans were forced to cross open country and Allied artillery tore huge holes in their ranks even before they neared the Allied lines. Subsequently, American troops wiped out a few minor infiltrations.

The three German divisions that sprang forward in the short-lived offensive have now been identified as the 26th Motorized, the 114th Jaeger (rifle), and the 362d Infantry.

Air War:

U. S. Bombers Blast Rome Rail Yards

American heavy bombers again attacked Rome's railroad installations today, the Mediterranean Allied Air Force announced.

"Flying fortresses attacked Littorio and Tiburtina freight yards," the announcement said, "while Liberators bombed the main Viterbo airdrome 35 miles north of Rome."

American heavy bombers pounded Germany for the second straight day March 3, concentrating on undisclosed objectives in the northwest sector, while medium Marauders attacked German airfields in Northern France.

RAF formations, taking to the air last night for their second successive night, had hammered aircraft factories near Paris and at Albert in Northern France only a few hours earlier.

The United States bombers were escorted by fighters of both the 8th and 9th American Air Forces as well as Allied fighters, an indication that the operation was of considerable size.

The widespread daylight smashes also included stabs at the French "rocket-gun" sector by RAF fighter-bombers.

The RAF operations, including Mosquito slashes at Western Germany and mine-laying in enemy waters, were carried out without loss.

German Air Bases Reported in Spain

By the Associated Press

London, March 3

A Tass report from Lisbon said today that German engineers have been building secret air bases for German use on the Spanish coast of the Bay of Biscay.

The Soviet news agency quoted "persons close to Madrid military circles" and said "certain Spanish airdromes, in particular those at Bilbao, Oviedo, and Santander, are often used by German military air forces for operations over the Atlantic."

London:

Old Landmarks Hit by Bombs?

Radiocast German claims that London's famed Greenwich observatory and naval school and the Bank of England were destroyed in recent German air raids on the British Capital brought only noncommittal answers March 3.

Meanwhile Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison said in a speech that 50,324 Briitsh civilians have been killed by bombs and 163,075 have been injured.

He said that the renewed raids on London were not so bad as the German air force's "worst performances" of 1940-41, but "there have been some few episodes comparable with the worst single incidents of the big blitzes."

Far East:

Nippon Ships Cleared From Seas Off China

Japanese shipping has been virtually cleared from the East and South China Seas by bombers of the 14th United States Air Force, many of them completely manned by American-trained Chinese crews.

Establishment of a new air front over this area has resulted in Japanese cargo ships being bottled up in harbors or rivers or forced to travel from port to port along tedious Chinese coastal routes under cover of darkness. Many of them have been compelled to skirt Formosa to the east, where they are under constant threat of submarine attack.

Besides dropping bombs, members of the American air squadrons scatter leaflets warning Chinese not to work on or travel on Japanese vessels and to stay away from Japanese military and naval installations.

Meanwhile, the Japanese have counterattacked in the Kaladan Valley near Kyauktaw, 46 miles north of Akyab in Burma, while West Africans pushing southward in the valley are meeting stiff resistance near the village of Apaukwa, a Southeast Asia communiqué said March 3.

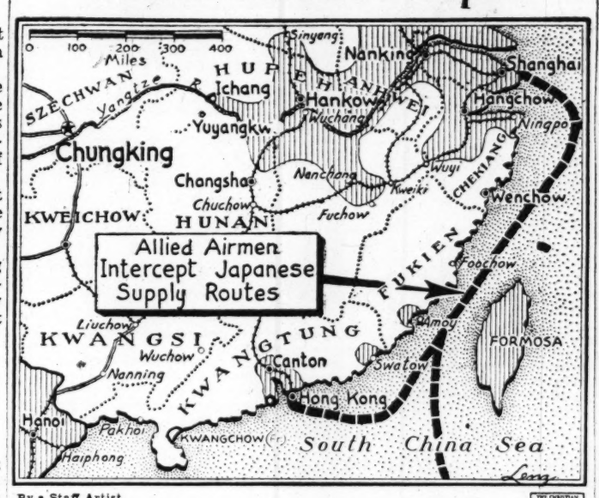
Apaukwa is 39 miles north of Akyab.

Meanwhile, British forces in the Ngakyedauk Pass area continued to mop up stray Japanese units left over from the recent abortive enemy offensive to the north.

A large body of Japanese troops discovered in a valley northeast of Ngakyedauk Village are being liquidated, the communiqué said.

Allied patrols are busy locating enemy positions in the Chin Hills, through which the Japanese western defense line runs.

Closed Waters to Japan



By a Staff Artist

Enemy Ships Cleared From China Sea

Broken line indicates route of main Japanese shipping through China Sea which is being seriously interfered with by combined attacks of Allied airmen and submarines.

London Expects U. S. Mission To Draft Co-ordinated Policy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Anglo-American diplomatic talks due to take place in London shortly, according to reports from Washington, have two important aspects.

In the first place they are a continuation of the whole series of international discussions which previously have been held in Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Washington, and Quebec but which have skipped London recently.

For some time there has been a feeling that London ought not to be omitted from the list of places where these meetings are held. More particularly in some quarters there has been regret that no leading American diplomat has visited the British Capital lately.

The proposed London talks will remedy this. They will also provide an opportunity for bringing up to date certain problems discussed at the Moscow meeting between Secretary Cordell Hull, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Foreign Commisar Vyacheslav Molotov, as well as at Teheran between Prime Minister Winston Churchil, President Roosevelt, and Premier Stalin.

Co-ordination Needed

In the second place the talks scheduled to take place between the British and Americans in London have become necessary because a number of diplomatic problems have arisen which call for a co-ordinated Anglo-American policy.

Among these may be included the question of armistice terms for Germany; the problem of Polish-Russian frontiers; relations with the French National Committee; decision on the attitude toward the Badoglio Government after the capture of Rome; and postwar civil aviation.

Official circles here are more than usually reluctant to say anything in advance about these talks, on the grounds that the matter is really primarily one for Washington to handle.

Announcement at Washington of Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as head of the American delegation raises the hope that he will be accompanied by political and economic advisers who will be able to handle the numerous issues at stake.

Discussion of Armistice

Incidentally, Mr. Stettinius made an excellent impression on British political and economic and labor officials when he was in Britain shortly before his appointment as the American Undersecretary.

The greatest interest is shown here in the question of armistice terms to be eventually presented to Germany. This matter already has been under discussion in the European Advisory Commission, where the Russians are represented, and with which occupied countries of the continent are now linked by a new liaison arrangement. But it is felt that there is special need for co-ordinating the British and American viewpoints.

Similarly it is probable that the talks would take up the question of what terms should be offered to Bulgaria in case the latter country makes a more concrete effort to withdraw from the war, as is by no means ruled out here.

Latvia Sees Charter Violated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Latvia regards its inclusion in the new family of Soviet Republics as "a flagrant violation of the Atlantic Charter."

In a statement issued by the Latvian Legation here, it is charged that this act is not a guarantee of freedom, but rather a "continuation of the violation of Latvia's independence" by Russia.

Under this system of Soviet Government, Latvia will be unable either to secede from the U. S. S. R. or to formulate its own independent foreign policy, the Legation claims. It links this latest Russian political move to the "devious processes" by which the Soviet "annexed Latvia and the other two central Baltic States—Estonia and Lithuania—and imposed on Latvia on Aug. 30, 1940, a Soviet constitution establishing a proletarian dictatorship under the guidance of the All-Union Communist Party."

The Legation's statement charged that "the Russian Federative Socialist Republic, with a population of about 90,000,000, possessing all the heavy industries and holding full control over a small constituent republic, will always dominate such a republic once it is grasped by the tentacles of the big political octopus.

"We are sure that the Latvians and also the other progressive Baltic nations, having a high material and intellectual culture, never voluntarily accepted and never will accept the enslavement provided by this so-called constitution," the statement continues.

"The Latvians strongly believe that the Atlantic Charter, to which also the U. S. S. R. has subscribed several times, will eventually also be respected by that country. The Latvian people are willing to re-establish good neighborly relations also with the U. S. S. R., but only on the basis of the treaty of 1920, provided that all deportees and arrested Latvian citizens are at once released and reparations are made for damages done according to international law, and that the Bolshevik agents who committed atrocities in Latvia during the Bolshevik occupations are punished in the same way as the Nazi atrocity criminals."

Coast Likely to Bar Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—There is small prospect that the Japanese who lived in coastal British Columbia before Pearl Harbor and have since been distributed among other provinces will be permitted to congregate again on the coast.

Although other provinces permitted Japanese to be employed only on condition that they return to British Columbia after the war, British Columbians, it is believed, will raise such a protest against any such move that it will hardly be attempted.

Meantime, plans are being pushed to make it certain that if the Japanese are not repatriated they will at least be prevented from occupying their former lands in strategic coastal British Columbia.

Premier John Hart told the British Columbia Legislature recently that the Canadian Government has purchased extensive acreage along the Fraser River valley, formerly held by Japanese, and that this land would be turned over to returned servicemen after the war for farming purposes.

The Provincial Government is setting aside 1,000,000 acres for settlement by servicemen, and it is expected that the Canadian Government will spend at least $30,000,000 in the province to carry out this program of rehabilitation.

Of the 23,000 Japanese living in British Columbia when war broke out, about 8,000 have moved to other provinces. Those still in British Columbia are in various settlements in the interior, many of the men working in logging camps or on road construction.

Group Seeks Retention Of Tax Exemption Item

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Leaders of religious, educational, and philanthropic groups organized an "Emergency Council on Taxation and Philanthropy" yesterday to advocate retention of the right of Federal income taxpayers to 15 per cent exemption for charitable contributions.

At a meeting in the offices of the Golden Rule Foundation, the group elected Dr. Guy E. Snavely, Executive Director of the Association of American Colleges, chairman.

Austrian Troops Reported in Finland

Recorded by CBS

A great number of troops under the German Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl in Finland are Austrians, according to a British radiocast. It is pointed out in London that should the Finns come to terms with the Russians, these Austrian troops can strike a great blow against Hitler by not resisting internment in Finland.

This information was radiocast to Europe by the BBC.

Speed Rules Pacific Drive Of MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

recent South Pacific invasions. This consists of hitting the beach where the enemy concentration is weakest, set up a defense perimeter and, as in case Bougainville and Cape Gloucester on New Britain, developing a captured airfield.

It is now disclosed that the original landing party consisted only of sufficient numbers to provide reconnaissance in force. And when the landing party met with minimum resistance, they immediately entered Hyane Harbor and seized the airfield.

The enemy disposition apparently consisted of small outposts strung along the shore, with the main body concentrated some 10 miles inland to prevent possible infiltration after the American landing.

After the beachhead was established, groups of enemy troops closed in around the perimeter, testing the American strength and disposition. Latest reports state that minor contact has now been made on the north and west of the perimeter. But there is still no indication that the main body of the Japanese has closed in from the large near-by island Manus.

Actually at present there seems very little likelihood of the enemy mounting any counterattack which might be decisive.

When the first landing was made our invaders were outnumbered by the total number of Japanese in the island group. However, the landing force undoubtedly outnumbered those Japanese who were stationed on Los Negros Island in the vicinity of the beachhead. And now reinforced by fresh cavalry units, which landed on March 2, the total number of Americans in the admiralties is at least equal if not greater than the total number of Japanese.

Protected by Swamps

Moreover with the beachhead well protected by swamps which cut across the entire width of Los Negros Island, there seems little likelihood of the enemy being able to push up any large number of troops.

Air reconnaissance over Lorengau showed few signs of activity at this main enemy bivouac on Manus. No airplanes were observed on the Lorengau airstrip and no shipping was seen in the harbor.

1. The ability of General MacArthur's amphibious force to strike at any given minute with minimum preparation.

2. The enemy's complete inability to cope with amphibious landings which hit their weakest point and establish strong beachhead before they are able to retaliate.

Rift on Weapons

NEW DELHI, India, March 3 (AP)—Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, head of a special British mission, told a press conference yesterday that "the Australians have tried all weapons belonging to the Americans, and have gone back to their own.

"British weapons have been found superior both in quality and adaptability."

His statement found ready challenge among both British and American correspondents who recalled how eagerly British soldiers and officers had tried to equip themselves with American colt automatics, American light carbines, American pack equipment and even American canteens, clothing and belts. He said that weapon development was toward lightness, but when asked whether the Australians had taken to the light, five-pound American carbine he said they had used it and given it up.

With American and Canadian associates from various general staffs, General Lethbridge has visited Asian battlefronts in a study to determine the best weapons and tactics.

He said the fact that Allied forces in the Southwest and South Pacific aid those in the Burma theater had arrived independently at the same tactics for beating the Japanese "demonstrates that we are on the right track."

Vital Record Shift Is Voted Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3 — A Senate Commerce Subcommittee has voted down a bill to transfer the Census Bureau's vital records to the Public Health Service.

Public health officials initiated the move to get jurisdiction over the nation's birth and death statistics so they could integrate them with public health education.

The transfer was opposed during Committee hearings by the United States Bureau of the Census, the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau of New York, and the Christian Science Committee on Publication.

Efforts to transfer the Division of Vital Statistics to the Public Health Service began as far back as 1910, when a proposal was made to establish a National Department of Health with a physician in the President's Cabinet.

'Solid' Victory for Clark In New Skim-Milk Titles

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Dried skim mild need not be called that any more—President Roosevelt signed a bill March 2 conferring the titles of dried milk solids, defatted milk solids and no-fat milk solids.

Thus solidly was a victory clinched for Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri who had contended in the Senate that "skim milk" was in bad with the public because it used to be fed to the hogs.

All France Found Ready To Rise as Allies Strike

Continued from Page 1

Baden was their war trip across France.

As all were working in France when relations were broken off and they were taken away to Germany, they were eager to see the face of France after an agitated year with the shadow of civil war over a land already paralyzed by occupation.

Through Strasbourg, Nancy, Metz, and Château-Thierry to the very edge of Paris our train rolled, but none, including the French in our party, felt they were really in France. Towns were silent, and roads empty except for German patrols. War damage was unrepaired. We saw no repairs being made following recent air raids, in contrast to the situation inside Germany, except in one case where groups of civilians with yellow arm bands identifying them as Jews were trying to excavate the frozen earth with picks under the eye of an armed guard.

Night Hid Atlantic Wall

Night fell mercifully as our noisy and cold train raced through Poitiers, Tours, and Bordeaux, arriving at Biarritz before dawn, so the diplomats and military attachés in our group could see nothing of the Atlantic Wall fortifications.

Arriving at the usually brilliant Basque city on a rock jutting out into the Atlantic, our group was taken in busses by a roundabout route through evacuated streets to the sea front to a big resort hotel with a magnificent view of the sea which now was entirely cut off by drawn curtains which were sewn together to prevent a glimpse of the fortifications.

But held there for four days, there came to us, as to all prisoners, accurate reports from outside sources of what was going on behind the strangely silent French scene.

Patriots in the Brush

In France today, outside every city and town, lies the maquis. As in Corsica under foreign domination, young patriots have taken to the maquis and become outlaws. At least 100,000 hidden in groups avoiding the gendarmes and gardes mobiles are fed by peasants and are armed mostly from raids on depots or with weapons surreptitiously sent to them from hidden sources. Some guns are dropped attached to parachutes.

About 100,000 more men of all ages are ready to join them the day the Americans and British begin a serious offensive against the Atlantic Wall.

The French partisans are fighting as guerrillas now, but they are eager for uniforms and a chance to fight as a regular unit.

Coaxed, wheedled, threatened, and tempted by high pay to work in Germany, the best of the French youth refused and took to the maquis. About 650,000 Frenchmen, besides prisoners, are working in Germany, but the rest are too patriotic. They have supported outlaw life and have suffered by being considered capable of dastardly acts, and by being blamed for acts of criminals who profited from state outlawry to rob and murder.

Beginnings of Maquis

Immediately after the Allied landing in Africa, when new hope filled all France, I saw the beginnings of this maquis army in the region of Grenoble, where it has defied the Vichy authorities ever since. Impatient young patriotic leaders took their lives in their hands, organized recruiting camps, raided arms depots, and formed the first maquis corps, shielding from Vichy's orders all men who were ordered to work in Germany but preferred the maquis.

They formed a splendid group of ardent youth which won the admiration of their own countrymen and also of the occupying army.

It was hard for these young men, all from respectable families, some bearing names famous in French military history, to have common-law crimes laid to their door. In many cases they are caught and executed as criminals.

Toll of Saboteurs

Squads were detailed to work little to their liking, but they realized they were an important part of the war when they upset railroads by sabotage, burned 686 threshing machines, 3,714 hayricks, numerous flour mills, etc.

But they are eager for open fighting as soldiers, with the tradition and honor which made French arms famous. They want to fight like their ancestors, not like bandits, and have thrilled to the promise of early action.

An insight into the present stage of the subtle change always going on in French politics is that the new and seemingly ruthless court-martial and immediate execution of terrorists is, I learned at Biarritz, being carried out only against actual criminals, and young patriots who have participated in sabotage, etc., do not come before the courts.

Whereas criminal saboteurs and assassins who are caught during terrorist raids immediately are tried and executed, the judges in charge of the court-martials have distinguished between deeds which are actuated by ardent patriotism and those inspired by criminal instinct and have treated the patriots as "misled youth," usually hustling them into convoys bound for work camps in Germany rather than sentencing them to execution.

Their purpose is to spare the next generation, but also to break down heroic sentiment in the maquis by spreading the belief it does not end in martyrdom but in the German factory, to which the youth must go by one route or another.

From the region of Lyons, where the French are most impatient for Allied action, I learned in Biarritz, there is a notable restiveness of the population which is openly criticizing two years of promises without action. According to my informant, "Two years ago everyone in France listened to radiocasts promising an end soon to the occupation, but long ago they ceased waiting for the next radiocast."

Big Sister Group Aids in War Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Youth is paying the price of this war, not only in young men who are fighting for the preservation of freedom, but in children who are subject to all the hazards of a war era, declared Miss Helen Robertson, General Secretary of the Big Sister Association, in an address at the recent annual meeting of that organization.

Broken homes, with fathers away in active service or parents separated, are the greatest single source of delinquency, she said, and 60 per cent of the girls interviewed by the Association come from such homes. Prevention of delinquency is at last becoming a community concern, and private agencies such as this, Miss Robertson pointed out have paved the way for public developments, in which the schools and churches will play an increasingly important role.

Last year the Big Sisters were interested in about 900 girls, some of whom had problems soon adjusted and others were former Little Sisters who returned for further help, but about 500 required counseling and help over a longer period, reports showed. More than 50 ambitious girls who would probably have been deprived of a secondary school education were given Big Sister scholarships which enabled them to remain in school until they had completed training. Vocational tests were given 105 girls, advice on the choice of schools or jobs and practical assistance in finding them.

Quartermasters Corps Is Praised As Vital Factor in Winning of War

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire today praised the "imperishable record of achievement" of the Army's Quartermasters Corps in supplying the fighting fronts of global war.

He termed the Corps "one of the most vital and colorful, yet one of the least publicized branches of our armed forces."

"In more than two years of total warfare," he said, "the Quartermaster soldier has emerged a fighting piece of human machinery; the various quartermaster outfits have developed into efficient combat organizations. . . . the job of the Quartermaster soldier is to deliver the goods—if need be over the bodies of Japanese or Nazis he has killed."

"The job of supplying food and clothing, operating laundries, repairing shoes and carrying gasoline has none of the glamour of operating a Flying Fortress or a Sherman Tank, but it is a job that comes ahead of all others. If it is not done, the war is lost. The army that does it best wins."

Canadian Airmen Form 'Gen' Club To Get Answers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 3—Canada's contribution to a list of celebrated RAF clubs, such as the Goldfish Club, the Caterpillar Club, the Order of the Boot, is the Gen Club, newest of air force clubs, it has been learned.

Purpose of this new club is to supply airmen with gen—a RAF term meaning genuine, authentic information.

Inaugurated in England, where the Canadian bomber pilot instructor at an RCAF operational training unit answered questions put to him in evening sessions by these lads who had been trained quickly in Canada, and found there were many things they still wanted to know, the Gen Club was started in Canada by the same bomber pilot who had been sent here as instructor.

He found the students asking questions and talking among themselves in the evenings with no one present to give them accurate answers to their questions. Hence the Gen Clubs.

Army Guards Can Phone

No guard on the 15,000 acre reservation of the Army Ordnance Depot at Hermiston, Oregon, is ever more than two minutes from a phone.

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Vote Veto Seen If U. S. Ballot Is Restricted

Continued from Page 1

virtually urged a veto if Congress now approves the "compromise."

On the other hand, House Elections Committee Chairman Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, strong advocate of the Roosevelt-indorsed Federal ballot, went along with the majority.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not read the text of the committee proposal and could not comment on whether it repealed the present Federal ballot law, doing away with registration and poll tax requirements for soldiers.

The White House-Congress battle arises over whether the uniform "G I" Federal ballots shall be issued to soldiers and then sent back to be distributed and counted by states, or whether soldiers shall receive the longer state ballots, involving problems of application and distribution.

Drastic Restrictions

The conferees agreed on Federal ballots, but under the following drastic restrictions:

1. No Federal ballots to soldiers at home.

2. No Federal ballots overseas except if "authorized by the law of the states." This is assumed to require specific permission by individual state legislatures, only one of which, California, has acted.

3. No Federal ballots for soldiers overseas unless they have indicated a desire to vote prior to Sept. 1 and unsuccessfully applied for a state ballot.

4. No Federal ballot unless overseas soldiers have taken oath on Oct. 1 that the state ballot for which they have applied has not arrived.

Under these conditions it is assumed that only a minority of soldiers would receive or use the Federal ballot procedure.

Three Factions on Issue

The conferees apparently ignored the so-called "constitutional issue," involving the right of the Federal Government to distribute Federal ballots. All sides apparently agreed the Government could intercede in special cases.

Senator Green and Senator Hatch took the ground that millions of men and women in the armed services would be effectively disenfranchised by the cumbersome procedure proposed.

In approving the proposal Mr. Worley took the view that the plan did not "necessarily" require positive state legislative action.

There are three political factions represented in this issue, involving enough potential votes to swing the 1944 presidential election under hypothetical conditions.

Most politicians are tacitly assuming here, whatever they say to the contrary, that a pro-Roosevelt feeling exists among the young men in the service, who would vote for their Commander in Chief.

The feeling is also general that while the soldiers as a whole want to vote, they will not put themselves out particularly for the privilege.

How Groups Stand

It is on these two assumptions that the divergent political groups operate:

1. New Deal Democrats would be glad to have the Federal ballot so written that soldiers' supposed preference for Mr. Roosevelt could be extended down to Senators and Representatives, by an ability to place an "X" for the whole ticket. They feel they have a special interest in getting as many soldiers' votes as possible.

2. Republicans have been deeply suspicious of the original "bobtailed" Federal ballot, and insist that absentees be required to write in the names of candidates. They have backed most of the restrictions on the short, Federal ballot, and have supported the state ballot system.

3. Southern Democrats have made common cause with the Republicans, led by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, and have held the balance of power. They advance a states-rights argument and frankly acknowledge that they do not want present poll-tax or anti-Negro restrictions, endangered by wartime Federal intervention.

It is this same Republican-Southern Democrat coalition incidentally which has repeatedly defeated the Roosevelt forces in past clashes.

Green Urges No Support To C. I. O. Political Unit

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday addressed a circular to all affiliated unions calling upon them to give no support to the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations headed by Sidney Hillman.

Mr. Green, acting upon instructions of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, declared that in the coming political campaign the A. F. of L. would pursue its traditional policy of supporting friends and opposing enemies seeking office.

Roosevelt-Barkley Meeting Yet to Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 3

Back in Washington for his first press conference since the spectacular rebellion of Senator Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, President Roosevelt was asked today if he had yet seen his majority leader.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the opportunity hadn't arisen, but that he would see Senator Barkley soon.

'Yeah, It Would Happen to Me!'

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Tagged as Casualty in Maneuvers

That explains the disgusted look on the face of Pfc. James M. King of Delphi, Ind., as he waits for the medical-aid men to come up. They will look at the tag to note what his supposed injuries are, and treat them accordingly. It's all part of a very serious Army game in Tennessee, but, while he sprawls in a comparatively dry spot, Private King has time to think moodily of rain, mud, loss of sleep, and the scarcity of letters from home.

Santa Maria Inn Shares Fame With Air Activities and Camp

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Maria, Calif.

Santa Maria is still midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco as the autos go, although, of course, they don't go as much as they did before gasoline rationing. But Santa Maria has its own reasons to be busy now, with a flight school under contract to the Army Air Forces here and huge, sprawling Camp Cooke less than an hour away—which means, sides an increased population, that many automobiles on essential business bent still swoop down into the Valley over Gaviota Pass, traveling the Coast Highway.

Therefore, Santa Maria Inn continues to increase its already big fame among those hostelries of the West famous more as institutions than as business enterprises. Connoisseurs say that in it its owner, Frank McCoy, has assembled Californiana unequaled in any other private Pacific Coast collection.

Unique in Flowers

The Inn is known chiefly for its flowers, especially the flowers arranged with stunning, dramatic effect in its comfortable dining room. Spread fan-like against the broad windows, huge seasonal bouquets filter the sunlight or stand out in colorful relief against the outside darkness when night comes. In winter, Mr. McCoy may apologize for the flowers, and if he takes a guest out to his two-acre garden the latter will be likely to wonder how he keeps so many vases full. But there are chrysanthemums late into December, and the reddest of red berries, followed by huge shaggy double poinsettias and then by early stock.

Santa Maria people are accustomed to flowers at all seasons, not just because the climate is moist enough to make them lush and brilliant, but also because this important vegetable-producing region shares with adjacent valleys on up to Salinas place one in the world for its flower seed industry.

Flowers have been identified with California since long before they were cultivated, from the days when the Spanish explorers gasped to see springtime mountainsides alight with poppies and vast fields shoulder-high with blooming mustard. The Spanish colonials doubtless loved them, for the antiques left from their time show a love for the beautiful.

Old Trunks and Copper

Mr. McCoy, at the Inn, has brought together, for instance, a notable collection of trunks imported from the Philippines and China in the early 1800's—handsome boxes of cedar or other light wood, covered with painted pigskin, and prized by the California dons as gifts to their senioritas.

Some of the boxes are painted red, others green, and stencilled in bright contrasting colors; others are left the original creamy white and trimmed handsomely with brass-headed tacks. The Spanish merchants often had them made by Chinese artists who were skilled at copying still other Spanish chests.

The Santa Maria Inn's collection of Russian copper from northern California recalls the early settlement of one section of this New World by people who made the long trek across Siberia and down this western coast. It shows how much closer, historically and geographically, than many knew, California lies to a land that until the war seemed very far away indeed to most.

Explanation of Gravitation Illustrated by Wind Tunnel

By Howard W. Blakeslee

Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK—A new explanation of gravitation and the present structure of the universe has come from the wind tunnels of the aviation laboratories.

Those labs deal with the vortices or whirlpools of air that form off from and just behind the wings of airplanes in flight. Similar whirlpools, on a far vaster scale, are the basis of the new cosmogony, or origin of the universe.

The idea is exlained by Gustave Andrew Mokrzycki, professor in the Institute of Technology, Warsaw, Poland, in the Bulletin of Polish Arts and Sciences in America, and received here through the Polish Telegraph Agency. Professor Mokrzychi is now at the University of Montreal.

He points out that the 100,000,000 huge galaxies of stars, each about the size of the Milky Way, which are within sight of present telescopes, are all in whirling motion. Each big galaxy appears to be rotating like a wheel. Within each, as within the Milky Way, presumably are smaller whirls, like the earth whirling, and the rotations of the sun and its satellites.

Whirls Duplicated

Every one of the celestial whirls, the spiral nebulae, the rings, are duplicated either in the airplane wind tunnels or in familiar smoke rings and water whirlpools.

The wind tunnels make clear how all these 100,000,000 celestial vortices could have originated. The Polish professor says it was necessary only for the original matter in space, solid and gaseous, to be in motion, even in straight lines like a stream. All the observed whirls would follow automatically.

Professor Mokrzycki says the vortex idea explains gravitation satisfactorily, and agrees with the laws Newton set up. At the center of any whirlpool, he points out, the motion is faster than toward the edge. In each case, this force amounts to a strong pull toward the center.

That would explain gravitation, he thinks. On earth everything is pulled toward earth's center. That does away with the great difficulty of trying to imagine what unknown substance could exert the observed pull of gravitation over empty spaces between two bodies. The earth's core, it should be remembered, is now supposed to be liquid, and might rotate like a vortex.

This vortex pull, also, he said, would explain mathematically the tipping of the earth's axis, as well as that of the sun and all the puanets.

Italian Fleet

Continued from Page 1

that the plan was only partially decided.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether the distribution involved Italian naval vessels now in the Balearic Islands. He said that this was a different matter—a Spanish problem.

Mr. Roosevelt said that aside from a fair division among the three powers to whom Italy surrendered, the United States was anxious to give Russia any aid it can. He declined to comment on the number of ships involved or their tonnage.

Stimson Says Aid for China Exceeds Hope

Continued from Page 1

retary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., before the same committee yesterday.

Big Part by Lend-Lease

Recalling that in another week Lend-Lease will be three years old, Secretary Stimson credited it with being one of the two chief factors in effectively uniting the allied war effort. The other factor, he said, was the combined chief-of-staff setup.

Secretary Stimson quoted Napoleon's utterance, "Give me allies to fight," as indicative of the historical difficulties allies encounter in uniting their strength against a compact enemy.

However, he said, the part that American supplies must play in the plans of each of the United Nations is so great that even strategy can be largely governed by the allocation of war materials through Lend-Lease.

He emphasized that sheer volume was not the only measure of the importance of Lend-Lease. He showed that the Red Army, with its supply lines lengthening by the day, is dependent in vivid degree upon American trucks, locomotives, road builders, telephone and telegraph equipment in keeping those longer lines operating. American supplies of this nature are a vital necessity to the Russian effort at this moment, he insisted.

Turned Tide at Stalingrad

Mr. Stimson disclosed that no less than 220,000 American units of transportation, mostly trucks, were used in turning the tide at Stalingrad. He said that 2,250,000 tons of American food saved Leningrad from starvation. He said that 200 American locomotives and 3,000 flat cars just sent to Russia were today of vital importance in advancing the movement of the Russian armies against the Germans. He also disclosed that 8,300 American aircraft have gone to Russia.

Great Britain continues to be largest single recipient of Lend-Lease materials, Secretary Stimson said. He said many of these supplies were of extreme strategic importance.

For example, he said, Britain makes most of its own fighter planes and heavy bombers, but depends largely on America for medium aircraft. These are the machines now patrolling the English coast and protecting American convoys.

How It Helps in Italy

He said that the good equipment given French divisions by the Americans had permitted more flexible offensives against the Germans in Italy.

Although the Secretary did not elaborate on this point, he presumably meant that use of French soldiers in the middle of the Central Italian Front had permitted withdrawal of sufficient American troops for the run around left end at Anzio.

Several times during his appearance Secretary Stimson hinted about the coming invasion. He spoke of the present "marshaling of forces that must be thrown against the foe." He refrained from predictions of immense casualty lists but at the same time expressed no optimism about early end of the war.

He underlined that the use of American equipment in preparing soldiers of other lands for battles lessens the direct job of American fighting men.

Lend-Lease Vital to U. S.

Cessation of Lend-Lease not only would be a factor of disunity and distress among the Allies, it would dramatically increase the job of the U. S. fighting forces he said several times during his long session with the Committee.

To end Lend-Lease now, he repeatedly said, would be "unthinkable."

His reception before the committee was warm and cordial. Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey asked about the uses of Lend-Lease in building the "bright new world" of the planners, but the Secretary dodged by saying he was prepared to discuss Lend-Lease only as an implement for winning the war, and that he felt it was a superb implement for that purpose.

Secretary Stimson said that reverse Lend-Lease is becoming an important factor, and doubtless would become more so as the numbers of American men abroad increased.

He spoke of airfields, barracks, hospitals being supplied in England, and of such services as light, heat and water. In Australia and New Zealand, he recalled, virtually all the food required by Americans is locally supplied by reverse Lend-Lease.

Broad Training Near For 17-Year-Olds

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The Army said last night that it contemplates "broad expansion" of its Specialized Training Reserve Program for men in the pre-induction, 17-year-old group.

This group was not affected by the recent decision to cut drastically the size of the Army Specialized Training Program and to put the great majority of men into active service to make up deficiencies in total Army strength.

The War Department did not elaborate on its statement that the Reserve Training program would be expanded, but said that details would be announced "soon."

The same announcement also reported procedure governing selection of medical, dental and veterinary trainees who will be retained in the ASTP after April 1, when the reduction becomes effective.

'E' Bond Sale Satisfactory To Treasury

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan passed its goal by $2,730,000,000 but even more impressive in Treasury eyes was the $3,187,000,000 garnered from buyers of "E" bonds, the so-called "people's bond."

First time an "E" bond quota had been passed, the total represented 60,000,000 separate purchases, 7,500,000 more than in the Third War Loan last September when "little money" sales totaled $2,472,000,000.

The Treasury, in announcing the final figures last night said individuals bought an aggregate of $5,309,000,000 worth of securities; insurance companies, and mutual savings banks $3,403,000,000; other corporations, associations, and investors $7,585,000,000, and dealers and brokers $432,000,000.

Other securities were sold in these amounts: "F" and "G" savings bonds, $1,024,000,000; savings notes $2,232,000,000; certificates $5,036,000,000; 2¼ per cent bonds $3,331,000,000, and 2½ per cent bonds $1,920,000,000.

Commenting on the Treasury's announcement on the loan results, President Roosevelt today characterized it as a tremendous success.

He told a news conference that the people seem to be responding in increasing numbers to each drive and said there are going to be more such drives. They seem to be necessary to carry on the war, he added.

Anti-Fourth Term Visit by Woodring Listed for Boston

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Chairman Harry H. Woodring conferred yesterday with associates in the American Democratic National Committee on plans for expanded organizational work of the anti-fourth term group.

Mr. Woodring introduced press conference reporters to the Committee's new Finance Committee Chairman, T. R. (Ted) Ewart of Dallas, Texas, who said he will spend most of his time at Chicago national headquarters where Robert E. O'Brian of Des Moines, Secretary, is functioning.

Mr. Woodring said he would talk with persons interested in the movement from surrounding states today, then will go to New York for a broadcast and to Boston. Next week he plans to go to Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Florida, then swing through New Orleans and Texas.

Returning to Chicago after about two weeks, he said he then planned a trip to San Francisco, Seattle and back through Minneapolis.

Mr. Woodring described the party as a "vehicle on which Democrats opposed to the New Deal philosophy and a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt can ride clear through to the November election and yet remain Democrats."

"The response is mounting daily, by mail and personal visits," he said.

New MacArthur Group Opens Quarters in N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—The MacArthur National Associates, which is backing Gen. Douglas MacArthur for President, opened headquarters March 2 at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The organization, which has no connection with a national MacArthur Association formed recently in Chicago, is headed by Ormsby McHarg, a former asistant to the United States Attorney General, as Chairman, and Edmund J. Horwath, a public accountant, Executive Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Horwath said he had been in communication with groups interested in opening offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.

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Tomorrow's Opportunities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two contradictions in the line of current prophecy are often heard. They have to do with economic conditions after the war, and they generally take this form: (1) we shall have the burden of the war on our shoulders, heavy debts, unemployment and over-all depression beyond anything the world has ever seen; and (2) we shall reap the fruits of technological development, utilize the inventions, discoveries, and skills developed by the war and needed to meet a stupendous consumer demand, all of which will bring in its wake a permanent security for mankind.

In this connection, an injunction in a letter which the Apostle John wrote from Ephesus contains some pertinent advice: "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world" (I John 4:1). A false prophet can be one who foretells good, as well as one who foretells evil. The fact is, prophecy which is not based upon spiritual law is false prophecy, for spiritual factors determine the course of humanity's journey. "It is the spirit that quickeneth," Jesus said (John 6:63). To try to calculate the future from the basis of material approaches, whether these seem to be humanly good or humanly bad, is to miscalculate, or at least to fall far short of beholding what is truly in store for man.

Mary Baker Eddy, with a truly prophetic sense, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83): "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface. Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days. Nothing is more antagonistic to Christian Science than a blind belief without understanding, for such a belief hides Truth and builds on error."

* * *

Christian Science teaches plainly that the future progress of mankind depends on the extent to which it obeys the two great commandments enumerated by Christ Jesus, namely, love for God and love for man. Love for God means more than a mere tender regard for an unknown Supreme Being; it means an understanding of God as divine, all-encompassing Principle, Love; it means to reflect that divine Love in thought, word, and deed. Love for man means more, too, than a loving regard for fellow beings; it means an understanding of man's relationship to his Father, divine Love, God, Principle, manifested in true brotherhood and peace.

The book of Revelation records in prophetic strain that "there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven" (Revelation 12:7,8). We see on every hand expressions of courage, resourcefulness, stamina, devotion to duty, inventiveness, unselfishness, to name but a few of the splendid qualities needed if we are to succeed in our great undertaking. Their exercise always brings some reward. The immediate reward may be the overcoming of an enemy, or it may be the supplying of some proper tool or plan, or the better use of some material resource. Whatever the gain, it is usually a point won for humanity as a whole, and with lasting effect.

Out of the present intense endeavor of mankind to put down aggression there is coming an awareness of spiritual forces which promises well for the future. When an industrialist says, for instance, "There is no limit to the progress we may make in the future," he has seen to some extent the spiritual fact of creation, namely, that God's man is not limited by preconceived notions of materialism. When a new tool is perfected, it is the result of the activity of intelligence, a spiritual quality. When a forward step is taken along the road of social progress, it means that a clearer glimpse of the spiritual idea of universal brotherhood has been gained.

* * *

The dragon of materialism may seem to have "his angels," his messages of destruction, but they are without the support of divine Principle and hence fall to the ground useless. So it is with all that is unsupported by spiritual fact. Then, in considering the future, we should analyze conditions to determine their spiritual elements. Is mankind learning to express true love, derived from divine Love, to know man's relationship to God, and to show forth that relationship? Is mankind learning to trust to spiritual power, not material force, for progress and happiness? To the extent that the answers are yes, our world of tomorrow will be a happy world.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 91): "The Revelator tells us of 'a new heaven and a new earth.' Have you ever pictured this heaven and earth, inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom?" It indeed brings to thought an inspiring picture, yet one not too grand for fulfillment. Let us hasten its day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

By Courtesy of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AT THE MARKET": *A Painting by Sarkis Katchadourian*

SARKIS KATCHADOURIAN was born in Persia of Armenian parents in 1886. He studied in Rome, Paris, and Munich. He has painted in the Near and Far East and has exhibited in great cosmopolitan centers of the Orient and the Occident. One of his outstanding achievements is the execution of a series of frescoes after the murals in the cave temples of India, Ajantā, Bāgh, Sittanavassal, Bādāmī, Polonnāruwa. The frescoes provide us with as close an understanding of these ancient masterpieces as is possible.

"At the Market" was painted when the artist was in India. Mr. Katchadourian is no mere historiographer. In contemporary India he found a great deal of fascinating material and he made a number of pictures of bull fights, palace dancers, fisherwomen, basket weavers, episodes at temples, and lovely veiled women. His brush is softly textured, and his surfaces are allusively articulated. Touches of gem-like color enliven some details. He seems to have captured, from his long study of ancient painting, an appreciation of cogent, rhythm-activating lines of design.

It is a question, of course, whether Mr. Katchadourian acquired this conviction via the Orient, or through his contact with the Ecole de Paris. Modern art, through its strenuous gyrations, has finally come around to a kindred point of view.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Zítřejší příležitosti

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této straně

Z řady běžných proroctví slyšíme často dvě sobě odporující tvrzení. Týkají se hospodářských poměrů po válce a mají tuto formu: (1) poneseme břemeno války na našich ramenech, těžké dluhy, nezaměstnanost a všeobecnou hospodářskou tíseň horší než cokoliv svět kdy viděl; a (2) budeme sklízeti ovoce technologického vývoje, užívati vynálezy, objevy a zručnost vyvinutou válkou a potřebné při zásobování úžasně veliké poptávky těch, kteří budou chtíti kupovati, což vše přinese za sebou trvalou bezpečnost lidstvu.

V souvislosti s tím je příkaz s vhodnou radou v listu, jenž Apoštol Jan psal z Efezu: "Nejmilejší, ne každému duchu věřte, ale zkušujte duchů, jsou-li z Boha; nebo mnozí falešní proroci vyšli na svět" (I Epišt. Jana 4:1). Falešný prorok může býti ten, který předpovídá dobro i ten, který předpovídá zlo. Skutečnost jest, že proroctví, které není založeno na duchovním zákonu, jest falešné proroctví, neboť duchovní činitelé rozhodují o dráze po níž lidstvo má putovati. "Duch jest, kterýž obživuje," řekl Ježíš (Jan 6:63). Snažiti se měřiti budoucnost na základě materialního stanoviska, nechť jest ono lidsky dobré aneb lidsky špatné, znamená přepočítati se aneb nepostřehnouti ani z daleka co je skutečně uchystáno pro člověka.

Mary Baker Eddy píše v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), str. 83, v skutečně prorockém smyslu: "Věda jediné může vysvětliti neuvěřitelně dobré a zlé živly, které nyní přicházejí na povrch. Smrtelníci musí nalézti útočiště v Pravdě, aby unikli omylu této pozdější doby. Nic tak neodporuje Křesťanské Vědě jako slepé věření bez porozumění, neboť takové věření zakrývé Pravdu a buduje na omylu."

* * *

Křesťanská Věda jasně učí, že budoucí pokrok lidstva je závislý na míře v jaké uposlechne dvě veliká přikázání vyslovena Kristem Ježíšem, jmenovitě, láska k Bohu a láska k člověku. Láska k Bohu znamená více než pouhý něžný ohled na neznámou Nejvyšší Bytost; ona znamená porozumění Bohu jako božskému, vše zahrnujícímu Principu, Lásce; ona znamená zrcadliti onu božskou Lásku v myšlence, slovu a činu. Láska k člověku znamená též více než laskavý ohled na bližní; ona znamená porozumění vztahu člověka k Otci, božské Lásce, Bohu, Principu, projevené pravým bratrstvím a mírem.

Kniha Zjevení zapsala prorockou písní, že "stál se boj na nebi: Michal a andělé jeho bojovali s drakem, a drak bojoval i andělé jeho. Ale nic neobdrželi, aniž jest nalezeno více místo jejich na nebi" (Zjevení sv. Jana 12:7, 8). Vidíme na všech stranách projevení odvahy, důmyslu, pevnosti, oddanosti k povinnosti, vynalézavosti, nesobeckosti, abychom uvedli jen několik ze skvostných vlastností, jichž jest potřeba, jestliže máme míti zdar v našem velikém podniku. Jejich uplatnění vždy přinese nějakou odměnu. Okamžitou odměnu můžeme nalézti v přemožení nepřítele, aneb může to býti ve formě zásoby nějakého vhodného nástroje neb plánu, aneb lepší užití nějaké hmotné pomůcky. Nechť je zisk jakýkoliv, ponejvíce je to bod, jehož dosažení poslouží celému lidstvu s trvalým účinkem.

Z dnešní veliké snahy lidstva překonati útočnou akci přichází vědomí, že jsou duchovní síly, které slibují dobro v budoucnosti. Když továrník řekne, ku příkladu, "Nelze omeziti pokrok, který můžeme učiniti v budoucnosti," uzřel v jakési míře duchovní skutečnost tvoření, jmenovitě, že člověk Boží není omezen předem vymyšlenými názory materialismu. Zdokonalení nového náčiní je výsledek činnosti inteligence, duchovní vlastnosti. Když učiníme krok ku předu podél cesty sociálního pokroku, znamená to, že jsme jasněji postřehli duchovní ideu universálního bratrství.

* * *

Může se zdáti, že drak materialismu má "své anděly" své poselství záhuby, tyto jsou však bez podpory božského Principu a proto padají k zemi jako nepotřebné. I tak jest to se vším co nemá podporu duchovního faktu. Když tedy uvažujeme o budoucnosti, máme rozbírati poměry abychom poznali jaké jsou jejich duchovní prvky. Učí se lidstvo vyjadřovati pravou lásku, odvozené z božské Lásky, učí se poznávati vztah člověka k Bohu a prokazovati tento vztah? Učí se lidstvo spoléhati se na duchovní moc, nikoliv na hmotnou moc, aby došlo pokroku a štěstí? V té míře v jaké odpověď jest ano, náš zítřejší svět bude šťastným světem.

Mrs. Eddy píše v Science and Health (str. 91): "Sv. Jan vypravuje nám o 'novém nebi a nové zemi'. Představili jste si někdy toto nebe a zemi, obývané bytostmi pod kontrolou nejvyšší moudrosti?" Tato představa zajisté přináší myšlence nadšení vzbuzující obraz, není však tak velebný, že by se nemohl splniti. Hleďme urychliti příchod jeho dne.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Disputing Tears

The birds are back! In field and glen
Their fluttering quickens hedge and tree;
From topmost boughs are trilled again
Their arguments for ecstasy.

Faithful in song and sunlit wing,
In flash of hope for other years,
The birds are back as every spring,
As every spring, disputing tears!

EVANTHA CALDWELL

The Wind-Boards of Persia

IN 956 A BOY named Masudi first opened his eyes and blinked at the sun-drenched plains of Mesopotamia. He found the world so wonderful that he was never satisfied to sit indoors. He learned to read and write quickly and packed his head with all sorts of knowledge picked up from the astrologers, geographers, and scientists of the splendid court of Baghdad. Yet he thirsted for more. To him the earth was a source of hidden mines, each filled with curious and precious information not to be found in the pages of books.

When he was a young man Masudi followed the caravan trails to lands unknown to his people. Nor was this idle pleasure seeking. He made notes on what he saw and these jottings filled thirty books, an encyclopedia of useful information which he called "The Golden Meadows." He told of sea-serpents, pearl fishing, the habits of the rhinoceros, and the intrigues of kings. In his travels he crossed a desert in Seistan and visited Persia.

It was a tiring journey and the wind flung harsh particles of sand in his face and parched his skin. Masudi was glad when he reached the city of Zaranj, lying amid gardens on the shore of a salty inland sea. In these gardens the traveler saw something he had never seen before—engines which ground grain and helped with the work. The people said they were very old and that an Egyptian warrior had brought them to their country in the time of Moses. Masudi called them wind-boards. We call them windmills.

Today in the sandy desert of Seistan there is no city of Zaranj. Winds from the salt sea blew the sands closer until they buried the gardens and finally the town itself. Inhabitants moved to better, more fertile places. Sand covered everything, and it is hard to believe that once strong wooden arms watered gardens and ground grain along that desolate shore.

Most Persians have forgotten that their country is the birthplace of the windmill.—From "The Giant With Four Arms," by LUCILE MCDONALD. (New York: Newson.)

First Brief Voyage

I GREW UP—for it was my generation that grew up thus—with Stevenson. Of his garden of verses, even before I knew some of them by heart, I always preferred those isolate stanzas which figure, in a child's way, of the wild, conspicuous shore. I used to think of him, when I was ten, not as one of that strangely curious group of human beings who "wrote," as Irving "wrote," but as the son of a lightbuilder who had got his life all snarled in the sea. Information on this matter had come to me in a casual word; but it lifted Stevenson to an enviable plane, and thereafter I attached to it the greatest significance, for had he not gone himself

"To where the grown-up river slips
Into the sea among the ships"? . . .

When at last I made my first brief voyage, in the unromantic role of passenger, it was to set out into the luminous region of which I had conned but the outward features or heard the organic suspiring. . . . It had never occurred to me that the sea could so alter and modify one's conception of terrestrial dimension. On fair days the ragged ends of clouds trailed across the sky and the wind startled the whitecaps to a creamy whip. At such times a vessel seemed actually no more than a button or a grain of dust in transit from one planetary world to another. There were only two poles: the nadir of the sea and the zenith of the stars. From my bunk, at a stormy hour, I could look out through the porthole into a movement of water which every now and then heaped into tumult and washed the round glass with a sudden hissing noise. This was the sea. From the after deck I could follow the swaying mast as it scratched from the night a powder of bright particles. These were the stars. . . .

Years before, my uncle, showing me some pictures of his voyage to the Orient, had given me the one taken through a porthole, framing a faint spectrum of coast. . . . So I stood on deck early in the morning and examined through a glass the blue indication of the continent we were approaching. It was like the print I had never forgotten. Upon those shores, I knew, the sea spent itself as on the beaches of my walking, and its sound was the same, and its restlessness for ever. It filled me with a strange sadness. . . . Then the sun came out to meet us and the first flock of gulls stormed above our heads, mewing and clamorous as the crows that follow every spring the driving of the plow.—From "Stirabout," by DAVID MCCORD. (Cambridge: Washburn & Thomas.)

Flowers of the Mountain

WE STARTED EARLY, to take advantage of the bright sunshine while it lasted. Nearly every day the summer weather was much the same, on this huge cattle ranch on Mauna Loa, the great volcanic mountain on the Island of Hawaii. The afternoons were marked by rain, or fog, or both. At night, there was little rain or wind, although the sky was not often clear. But we could generally count on a fair morning, and for those few hours we reveled in the cool blue sky and the golden glitter of drops on every fern, every leaf, every rock.

The cattle camp at which we were staying was on the level of four to five thousand feet which, especially now, in the wettest season, was always muddy. One could not leave the shack without putting on a pair of rubber boots. Walking was, in effect, wallowing; and, although one was reluctant to see the efforts of the seasoned cow-ponies to squelch through the black mire, riding was the only practicable means of locomotion. Indeed, there was no other choice; for here, three hours' ride above the Kona road, the mechanized vehicles of "civilization" were nonexistent.

* * *

After half-an-hour's steep riding, we reached the gray rail corral-bars of another cattle camp, about a thousand feet higher. There were fewer fern trees here, more *ohia*, less mud. In the grass around the unpainted board shanty, there were growing several plants which seemed strange in these latitudes, and certainly a contrast to the lush fern forest through which we had first climbed. What cowboys, we wondered, had carried up the slips from below? There were a stunted rose tree, bearing shell-pink blooms; a cluster of calla lilies; and, behind the saddling shed, three small twisted apple trees. These bore green apples and pink-and-white blossoms simultaneously. The cool delicate sight and scent of the apple blossoms, there on the slope of a volcanic mountain in the South Seas, gave us a sudden nostalgia for the freshness of the temperate spring.

Here, in the milking-pens, a number of calves had been segregated from their mothers. The cows stood in the green grass on the slope, gazing at their babies and bawling protestingly. We made our way past them and rode on along the upper trail.

* * *

Gradually, the country changed. It was more open here, with an occasional *kipuka*—an oasis-like hollow or streak of grass and trees—among the sere soot-gray rocks of the old lava flows. The *ohias*, in turn, grew less numerous, giving place to giant *koa* trees—the great "canoe trees" which the Hawaiians used to drag down to the sea to hew into outrigger canoes. The *koas*, with their thick leaves of crescent shape, are among the most primitive species on earth, found here in these volcanic islands where the world is still in the making. Among them, too, we noticed many of the smaller, slimmer *naio* trees, with their glossy foliage of dark green. We were fortunate; for they were just coming into bloom, with clusters of tiny ivory, scentless flowers among the light chartreuse leaflets at the tips of the boughs.

Here and there the brown flanks and white face of a cow or bull showed among the trees, staring with dull curiosity at our mounted party. Once, in a grassy space up-country, we came upon a group of young horses. The old Chinese-Hawaiian cowboy told us that they were only half-broken. A bay with a bell around its neck, less shy than the rest, came up to him and trotted along beside his horse for a while. The others followed, with blowing manes and tossing tails. Galloping freely there in the high green pasture, they reminded us of the many Chinese paintings of the *Pa Ma*, the famous "Eight Horses," which were said to have drawn the chariot of the long-ago King Mu across the Empire.

* * *

Before we got up to the third cattle camp, it was well past noon. We stopped for a picnic lunch on a knoll beyond the corral. Before we remounted, the fog had begun to roll down the mountain. With the fog came an intensification of the silence. Except for the occasional cawing of a crow, the birds were quieter. The clop of the sure-footed horses' hoofs on the ascending rocks came in a steady rhythm, alone.

Again the landscape changed. Now there was little mud. This was the sheep country, and the grass was short. In winter, the snow fell here, and the sheep were driven lower. We rode on, with the whole scene lined with the infinitesimal silver stripes of the rain, and our hatbrims dripping. Tiny drops lay like thousands of glistening pinheads on the dark manes.

Now we were up in the forests of scrubby *mamani* trees, mimosa-leafed and yellow-blossomed, like acacias. We felt the knife-cool air above nine thousand feet. And as we rode higher, slowly the rain stopped, and a cleft of blue sky appeared in the clouds overhead. Against it, framed in the V of a *kipuka*, we could see the evenly-rounded dome of Mauna Loa, dull blue in the distance. Its top was deceptively flat for a mountain more than thirteen thousand feet above sea level.

* * *

We were nearing our destination. Only another turn in the trail, a gentle young Hawaiian cowboy told us, and we should reach the "flowers of the mountain" which we had come to see. "*Melikola*" was their name in Hawaiian; and we visualized some fragile exotic bloom, matched in our imagination to the tropic mountaintop.

A last ravine opened up—and there against the lava rocks and the low fern-studded grass, scattered under the shrubby *mamanis*, were random masses of round yellow flowers, a fiery gold in contrast to the gray rocks and the blue sky.

"*Melikola*" indeed! We realized belatedly that this was the Hawaiian transliteration of "marigold." These were none other than the familiar African marigolds of many a northern garden.

* * *

Where had they come from, these familiar flowers in a strange high setting? No one knew. Not even the oldest cowboys—said the grizzled Chinese-Hawaiian, who had been here for more than thirty years—had ever been able to say what early cowpuncher or sheepherder might have ridden up under the sky with a handful of seeds in his pocket, and scattered them on this far bleak slope.

"Flowers of the mountain." Perhaps for many decades more, maybe even for a century or two, the prim garden marigolds—the "*melikola*"—will be blooming there near the crest of the Hawaiian volcano.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Windless Day

The birch's delicacy is still;
The rhythm of the clover
Rests at the wind's unurgent will;
The great clouds gathered over

Move like a soft adagio;
In weird shapes fixed and huge
The gnarled and massive pine trees throw
A shadow subterfuge.

Even the woodland viol and flute,
The meadow glee and psalm,
Are hushed—today the world lies mute.
Lost in a mighty calm.

LYDIA LITTELL

March Morning

From last night's rain roof-tops are clean
And every field and hill is green
While each proud young tree is showing
Little leaves of this year's growing.

High overhead a lost gull dips
And turns. "Which blue sails clouds, which ships?"
He seems to ask: "And where am I
Adrift in water or in sky?"

E. E. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1944

Russian Army Advance Near Narva Foreshadows Fall of Tallinn

Messages Ride Pickaback Over Newly Made Cable

Seven telephone and telegraph communications run over carrier wire made under war pressure and proved under battle conditions—Enemy tappers hear nothing but squeals and squeaks.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seven telephone and telegraph messages "ride pickaback" over a new carrier cable and telegraph developed under war pressure, it was disclosed recently by Army and industrial officials after it had proven itself under battle conditions.

Heavily protected to the point of appearing armored, the "Spiral-4" cable embodies principles which promise postwar efficiencies and more privacy for civilian users, according to the Army's Signal Corps, Bell Laboratories, and Western Electric Company, the developers of the wire.

Enemy wire-tappers, without special equipment, hear nothing but unintelligible squeaks and squeals. Before the war, great advances had been made in "scrambling" speech for radio telephony, and in devising carriers that carry more than one signal or message. The new version contains only four conductors but carries three telephone and four telegraph circuits.

"Spiral 4" is rubber covered with plastic center filler. It comes in quarter-mile length, connected with weather-proof links. The lengths can be strung on poles or along the ground and are highly resistant to ravages of war right up to the forward echelons of battle.

Ship Stress Tested

Safeguards against breaks in welded ships, which are a continuing problem in the war effort, this week included a new "weapon," an x-ray unit which one man can carry aboard a ship to see if the craft is likely to come apart at the seams.

While all wartime ships which have been reported cracked have been welded models, not all the weakness has been in the weld seams, it has been found. Stresses due to heat of the welding have been set up in the steel a few inches from the seams.

The new x-ray unit can usually spot the weakness in about eight pictures taken across decks, it was explained at a recent symposium in New York held by the American Physical Society and the American Society for Z-Ray and Electron Diffraction.

Herbert R. Isenburger, President of the St. John X-Ray Service, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., told how the operator lays a thin, pure-gold disc, about the size of a dime, on the ship's deck as the point of test. The rays are focussed to strike this disc and the adjacent steel. The rays are directed at an angle, and in bouncing off the disc, they carry a pattern of the metal: a camera photographs this pattern. The gold, which has no internal strains, is the measuring rod, against which the steel pattern is compared; if there is a displacement, it indicates strains, which must be corrected. The rays can detect movements in steel of a billionth of an inch or less.

Rubber Now Conducts

Rubber, long used as a conconducting safeguard against electricity, has now reversed itself to enter a formula to do war service as a reliable and efficient conductor of electricity.

With postwar uses already envisioned for the new product by the United States Rubber Company, it is being used to make little rubber stoves, probably the lightest heating plants known to warm .50 caliber machine guns of fighting planes.

Each three-ounce stove is made of the flat, rubberized sheets, wrapped around breeches of the guns. Looking more like a warming scarf than a stove, it generates 200 to 250 degrees of heat, and is efficient at high altitudes where outside temperature is under 20 degrees below zero.

The electric current comes to the miniature stove by conventional wiring, but there are no wires in the stove. The new rubber is impregnated into a sheet of the cotton which offers resistance to produce the heat. The old type of insulating rubber, or its synthetic counterpart, is laid over the outside to seal in the current. Conduction is due to a certain type of carbon particles impregrated into the elastic.

The gun-heating units being outmoded were made of the sort of wire network material used in household heating pads, and weighed as much as two and a half pounds for the same effectiveness of the three-ounce stove. Somewhat larger models of the new material are being used for warming aircraft cannon.

Other uses in wartime include fabrication into shoes and floor coverings, to help ground electricity, safeguarding against static sparks which have been hazardous in manufacture of explosives.

Postwar uses, according to the company, will see the material on aircraft, boats, automotive equipment, grain elevators, and other forms of engineering projects.

Night Reading

Commercial airlines, eagle-eyed like other businesses to seize wartime improvements for postwar use, already are eyeing the new flourescent plastic envelopes which are making night map-reading possible aboard Allied planes, ships, and small boats.

"Plastacele," a cellulose acetate plastic incorporating a flourescent pigment, as developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., emits a minimum glow sufficient to make descriptive material covered by the envelope visible under the "black light" of near-ultraviolet rays.

Doing away with the necessity of blacked-out quarters for the sea or air navigator, the orangered envelopes are made in various sizes from standard sheets of plastic by the Lion Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Besides holding and illuminating the maps, charts or photographs, the envelopes provide a virtually inexhaustible "writing pad," since markings may be erased and the surface reused many times.

Visibility of materials enclosed by the envelopes is also good under ordinary "white light" or daylight.

'Oscars' Go to Jennifer Jones and Paul Lukas

Best actor and actress of '43 — Katina Paxinou, Charles Coburn best in supporting roles.

HOLLYWOOD, March 3 (AP)—Moviedom's coveted "Oscar" awards for the best acting performances of 1943 are held today by Hungarian-born Paul Lukas and Oklahoma-born Jennifer Jones, while "Casablanca" has the acclaim as last year's best film.

The famous little gold-plated statuettes, given each year by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and constituting the industry's top laurels, were awarded last night in Grauman's Chinese Theater before a glittering array of other hopeful acting candidates and 2,048 fans who paid $11 admission each.

Miss Jones won the prize for her peasant-girl performance in "The Song of Bernadette." Previously she had appeared in only a few minor roles.

Mr. Lucas' award was for his portrayal of the impassioned anti-Nazi in "Watch on the Rhine," a part he enacted previously on the stage.

Monocled Charles Coburn won the honor for the best supporting role by an actor by his performance in "The More the Merrier." Mr. Coburn, 50 years in the theater and films, was visibly affected as he accepted the shining statuette.

Katina Paxinou was adjudged the best supporting actress for her work as Pilar in "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Miss Paxinou said she wished to share her honors with her former colleagues in the Royal Theater of Athens.

The best-direction accolade went to Michael Curtiz for "Casablanca."

Hal B. Wallis received the Irving Thalberg Memorial Award for consistent high quality of production.

Miss Jones, hatless and wearing a short navy frock, accepted her "Oscar" tremulously.

Warner Brothers annexed eight of the "Oscars" and plaques, while Twentieth Century-Fox was runner-up with seven.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which won about three fourths of the awards last year, was shut out with a scant three, most important of which was for the best original motion picture story, "The Human Comedy," by William Saroyan.

The affair — the 16th annual presentation of the prizes — was run off with dispatch and there was a notable lack of the usual speech-making. Kay Kyser and his band gave a show in the middle of the ceremony on a stage banked with 100 or more sailors, soldiers and marines of both sexes.

Red Skelton, with Lena Horne, Mitzi Mayfair and Ray Bolger, performed briefly. Jack Benny was Master of Ceremonies complaining "bitterly" during the short-waved program because he said comedians never received "Oscars."

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Newcomers to Filmland's Nobility

Top left: Jennifer Jones, adjudged best actress for her work in the film, "The Song of Bernadette"; Top right: Katina Paxinou, best supporting actress for her role as Pilar in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"; Circle: Paul Lukas, adjudged best actor for his anti-Nazi role in "Watch on the Rhine"; Lower right: Charles Coburn, best supporting actor for his part in "The More the Merrier."

Soviet Clears Barriers To Big Drive Into Baltic

If Red Navy takes Estonian bases it will be in position to sever German communications with Finland and halt Swedish iron ore shipments and generally upset Nazi shipping in Baltic Sea.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 3—Crossing of the Narova River means the Red Army has overcome the last natural defense barrier blocking its progress into the Baltic countries. The fall of the fortress town of Narva will clear the direct road to Tallinn, capital of Estonia.

After the debacle outside of Leningrad the Germans frantically mustered their battered remnants for a stand along the west bank of the Narova River connecting Lake Peipus with the Baltic, across a narrow land neck.

For a time it looked as though they had succeeded in stabilizing their lines along this excellent natural defensive position which they heavily fortified, but when the Red Army launched a concentrated assault along the narrow sector the Germans were forced to give ground just as they did outside of Leningrad six weeks ago.

Political and military implications of this latest Soviet river crossing are tremendous. Having lost their fingerhold on the Narova the German grip is likely to slip from the Baltic countries even faster than from the Leningrad province, for the front is now emerging from swampy forests into flat cleared farmlands and it seems unlikely the Germans will be able to call even a temporary halt anywhere northeast of Riga and the Dvina River.

While in Leningrad I talked with a Captain of the Baltic Fleet, who told me he was temporarily stationed at Kronstadt, but that his permanent base was Tallinn and that he planned to be home within a month.

At the time his expectations appeared over-optimistic, but now it looks as if they may be fulfilled. When the Red Navy recovers its Estonian bases it will be in a position to sever German communications with Finland. It will also prevent any resumption of shipment of Swedish iron ore from the Lulea mines, near the Finnish frontier at the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia to Germany when navigation opens in the Gulf this spring, and will generally interfere with German shipping in the Baltic Sea that has long been considered a Nazi lake.

Soviet troops investing Narva, thus appear to be one lap ahead in the race that has developed for Narva and Pskov, two key fortresses and the entrance to the Baltic countries.

Finns to Offer Own Terms For Peace With U. S. S. R.

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said at a press conference today that the United States still hopes Finland will get out of the war.

He did not go into detail as to the present actual prospects for a Russo-Finnish peace but his statement indicates that there is still a possibility that peace negotiations may end successfully.

STOCKHOLM, March 3 (AP)—An indication that Finland intends to offer counterproposals to Russia's armistic terms came today from the Helsingfors newspaper Social Demokratti, mouthpiece for the Finnish Parliament's strongest political party.

Declaring that at first glance the conditions for peace outlined by Moscow appeared "harsh and even cruel," the newspaper expressed the opinion that they were "meant only to form the basis for further negotiation and that Finland will have a chance to express its own views."

The article, informed Finnish sources said, was inspired by the majority view of Parliament which gave the Finnish Government a vote of confidence at a secret session Feb. 29. The nemspaper speaks authoritatively for the Social Democrat Party.

"It is to be believed we will try to move along the road of negotiation if there is even the slightest possibility to do so with freedom and independence preserved," the newspaper said.

[These expressions dovetailed with opinion in informed London quarters, which expected Finland ultimately to accept Russia's price, although reluctantly and only after making counterproposals in an effort to surmount the difficulties arising from Nazi divisions still in Finland.]

Peace Dilemma

The Social Demokratti noted that "German reaction will have an influence on some points," an apparent reference to the German troops remaining in the country.

Before the newspaper article appeared a Finnish Foreign Office spokesman had said that the Finnish Cabinet was giving the peace dilemma "major consideration," but there was no official indication that any decision had been reached. He denied that a peace delegation was en route to Moscow.

The Finnish press as a whole previously had denounced the Moscow terms as unacceptable.

The Ilta Sanomat said the published terms were "not suitable as a basis for final negotiations," and added that "if Russia really wants peace with us it seems that these terms couldn't be final."

"Last Word" Awaited

[Radio France at Algiers quoted an unconfirmed Budapest report that the Finnish Ambassador to Berlin had arrived at Stockholm, and that Juhu Kosti Paasikivi, former Finnish Premier who negotiated the 1939-40 'winter war" with Russia, also had returned to the Swedish Capital.]

"One hopes that diplomatic contacts started are not broken. That is the opinion of many Parliament Members, too," wrote the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet's Helsingfors correspondent.

"From many sides one can hear that this (Russia's terms) is not the last word from the Russians. There is still a real and warm wish among the people to quit the war," said a Dagens Nyheter dispatch.

Other Finns, however, pessimistic over the peace possibilities, were reported to be crowding trains from Helsingfors to escape any further Russian air raids on their capital.

Moscow View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 3—The prevailing view in Moscow is that the peace terms laid down by the Russians to the Finns are extremely generous. The Soviet Capital finds it difficult to understand the generally negative attitude of the Finnish press toward the proposals.

There are no indications as to how the Kremlin will react to unofficial suggestions from Helsingfors that the peace terms were "meant only to form the basis for further negotiation."

As outlined by Moscow, the terms leave for future discussions in the Russian Capital the questions of partial or full Finnish demobilization preparations and the fate of Finland's far northern Petsamo district.

Soviet interest in Petsamo is doubtless explained by its adjacency to German-occupied Northern Norway and naval importance in view of the northern convoy route. But the Soviet peace proposal specifically denies rumors that the Russians had demanded military occupation of Helsingfors and other Finnish towns.

Russian conditions would have doubtless been much stiffer had they reflected popular feeling, especially in Leningrad, for whose long suffering the Finns are partially responsible. This fact is accepted in Moscow as evidence that the Soviet Government is prepared to be generous and overlook bygones in the interests of peace and good neighborly relations. It also disposes of a widely circulated story that the Russians intended to annex Finland.

French Camp-Torture Trial Ends

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 3 (AP)—The French concentration camp torture trial ended today with the capital penalty passed on four defendants.

Two others were sentenced to penal servitude for life, two to 10 years, and two to 20 years. One was acquitted. The 11 had been charged with murder, cruelty, or complicity in crimes at a Vichy camp for Foreign Legion men while acting as guards.

The four sentenced to capital punishment were Sergeant Maj. Finidori and Lieut. Xavier Santucci, both Corsicans, Sergeant Maj. Raphael Dauphin, a Frenchman, and Otto Riepd, a German.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This current "purge trial" which has just ended in Algiers is only a preliminary to the real political trials to begin when Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, and Admiral Edmond Derrien, who delivered several French naval units to the Germans in Tunisia, will be brought to justice.

In the case of M. Pucheu there is a question as to whether this former member of the Pétain Government should not be considered as an ordinary criminal rather than as a political prisoner. It was M. Pucheu who, it is claimed, personally assisted at the torturing of Prof. Georges Politzer, a French left-wing intellectual, who was eventually killed by the Germans. It was M. Pucheu who set up the first "terror" courts in France which ordered the execution of uncounted French patriots.

No action of the French National Committee of Liberation has been more severely criticized in the Anglo-Saxon countries than the political "purge," carried out since Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his friends have taken over. The Committee has been reproached as being "Jacobinical" and with persecuting honest Frenchmen who had merely obeyed the orders of their superiors, legal French authorities (Vichy) which were still recognized by the United States.

It is difficult to understand how these reproaches can be voiced by unbiased observers. The Committee so far has acted with extreme caution, and has shrunk away from anything that could be considered as a revolutionary "purge."

It was only after delegates of the French Resistance threatened to make a public protest that the Committee decided on the arrest of Marcel Payrouton, Pierre Boisson, Pierre Etienne Flandin, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, the outstanding Vichy personalities in North Africa. Other Vichy chiefs like Gen. August Nogues, former governor of Mavollo, had even been permitted to return to France.

Moreover, the Committee has given assurances to the Allies that the Vichy leaders will only be brought to trial after the liberation of metropolitan France in order to allow them to bring forth all evidence in their favor. In the purge trials which are now going on in Algiers, the special court has scrupulously observed legal procedures and has given ample opportunity to the accused to defend themselves and to be assisted by experienced lawyers.

The Special Purge Commission is now investigating some 300 cases and Charles Laurent, Chairman of the Commission, announced that 140 officers have been actually "purged" from the Army and 40 naval officers, among them most of the admirals, had been dismissed from active service.

Within the cadres of the civil administration, important changes have taken place as numerous high Vichy officials were forcibly put on the retired list.

It may sound paradoxical but the only act of revolutionary justice so far carried out in North Africa was perpetrated, not by the French National Committee of Liberation, but by its predecessor Gen. Henri Giraud and his one-time aid General Bergeret, who ordered the execution, without public trial, of Bonnier de la Chapelle, the youth who shot Admiral Jean Francois Darlan.

The Anglo-Saxon authorities have every right to insist that the "purge" of the French civil and military administration is carried out within the framework of legal procedures and that party feeling and private vengeances do not undermine French unity in North Africa which has been won so precariously. But, on the other hand, any intervention on the part of the Allies would not only annihilate good will on part of the French, who feel that they must clean up their own house, but might precipitate a period of political assassinations and disorders in liberated France, where the Underground has "blacklisted" hundreds of traitors and collaborationists.

If the French feel that regular justice is impeded by external forces, they will very likely take vengeance in their own hands.

Economics Improving In Free Italian Area

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, March 3

Progress toward settlement of the economic problems of the liberated part of Italy was reported today, six months after the signing of the Italian armistice, by regional officials of the Allied Control Commission to it's President, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

Food reserves are being built up, transportation organized, and roads mended, the officials reported, but the "black market" remained a pressing problem.

DNB Says 11 Fliers Rescued in Alps

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerlaynd, March 3

The German news agency DNB said today that 11 American fliers had been rescued out of the more than 100 claimed shot down in the snow-clad Alps of Eastern Austria last week while raiding Germany.

The agency named the 11 as follows (addresses unavailable): Lieutenants Marturano, Voskav, Charles Olsen, and Joseph Panuha; Sergeants Ernest Henderson, Dunlop, Charles Wilkins, John Wilkins, John Norton, Philip Ashork, and Paul Behn.

The German report said the men had parachuted to a lower level than their companions, most of whom had landed at altitudes where they could not be reached.

Art Center Turns To Factory May 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 3—Westchester County's $1,000,000 Art Center here is to become a factory on May 1 for the manufacture of copper cables for the Navy, Herbert C. Gerlach, county executive has announced.

Opened in 1930 for music, art, and civic activities, the building, under the terms of a contract being drawn, would be leased by the County at $60,000 a year to the Phelps Dodge Copper Product Corporation, which guarantees to restore the building to its present condition at the termination of the lease.

Anti-Roosevelt Fund Story Declared of British Origin

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said the British United Press was the news agency which sent abroad a story that a $50,000,000 fund was being raised in the United States to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election to a fourth term.

Mr. Davis identified the agency in a letter to Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, who had characterized the story as "obvious propaganda." The story, which Mr. Davis said was sent from the United States and first printed in English newspapers, later was picked up and reproduced in a news pamphlet distributed to American troops arriving in England.

The OWI previously said that was done by a local editor without the knowledge of the British Ministry of Information, and that its reproduction was a "mistake" in judgment on the part of the editor.

"I am informed that the agency which sent the news story about the alleged raising of $50,000,000 to defeat the President, should he run for another term, was the British United Press," Mr. Davis wrote Senator Byrd.

"As for your question 'whether the OWI approved sending this dispatch abroad,' I am a little at a loss to understand it. We have, of course, no right to approve or disapprove any dispatches sent abroad by news agencies, nor do we in ordinary course have any knowledge of their contents until they are seen in print by our officers overseas."

Truk: One Thread in Web to Enmesh Japan

Because of censorship and communications delays, the accompanying dispatch, written immediately after the raid on Truk, has just been released. Mr. Beaufort obtained a firsthand view of the raid from a participating warship.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD A UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP OFF TRUK, Feb. 18. Delayed.—In order best to appreciate its effect, the American naval raid on Truk must be viewed in the light of simultaneous or closely timed blows elsewhere. These include the recent air raids on Paramashiro, Rabaul, Kavieng, and Ponape, and the landings by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces on Rooke Island and by Admiral William F. Halsey's forces on Green Island.

The interrelation of all these operations illustrates the fact that every action is part of a total pattern in which air, naval, and ground forces each play an indispensable part. The encompassing attacks leave the Japanese not knowing how or where to use their depleted air defenses.

To the flexibility and distribution of the Allied offensives must be added the capacity to follow through. It may well be asked what made possible the moves which speeded up the Central Pacific war by many weeks and favorably affected the entire Pacific theater. The answer is that the Kwajalein invasion was more successful than was anticipated. The first thrust into Japanese territory was concluded with many Army and Marine troops uncommitted and no ships lost.

Bold Moves

This possibility had been foreseen, and with the approval of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Rear Admiral Richmond Turner added one bold move after another. Rear Admiral Harry A. Hill was designated to capture Eniwetok, while Vice - Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's task force set forth to strike Truk.

Such a major disaster inflicted on the enemy is bound to be compared to Pearl Harbor. The nation which stunned the United States on Dec. 7, 1941, has been subjected to a similar surprise attack two years later in the same war. But the comparison should not be carried too far.

To begin with, the Japanese lost no battleships at Truk. Also there is a vast difference in the character of the two attacks. Japanese envoys still were conducting supposedly peaceful negotiations when their task force raided Pearl Harbor.

United States unpreparedness then resulted from confusion—a mild form of the mental state which led to the fall of France. Pearl Harbor unpreparedness was not what the Japanese did to us but what we did to ourselves.

Japan Overestimated Itself

Japanese unpreparedness at Truk appears a direct result of the Japanese underestimating the United States capacity and determination and of overestimating their own ability to supply and support overextended lines of communication. This is no attempt to consider many imponderables of the situation, but merely to point out the mistake of making an overeasy comparison or an even bigger mistake of thinking in terms of any external "avenging" of Pearl Harbor.

The Truk raid and the Marshalls invasion leave no doubt the United States can use versatile Pacific striking forces at the place and time of its own choosing. The consolidation of new bases and assembling of amphibious task forces is going on continuously. The latest blows are the first direct attacks on Japanese territory, but they are preliminary to the main assaults which lie ahead.

To be mose effective, the bombers which soon will flying from the new air strips will need fighter protection.

Longer School Day Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That Ontario educational administrators study possibilities of lengthening the school day, in order that timetables would provide for new educational activities, supervised study periods, and a more equitable distribution of increased teachers loa dwas aprpoved at the recent convention here of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.

The convention endorsed the Federation's schedule of salary minima, with annual minimum of $1,400 for Boards of Education employing one to four teachers; $1,600 for five to 15 teacher systems, and $1,800 for 16 teachers and over. The advisability of pupils who are approaching the age of 16 remaining in school to continue their education was stressed in a resolution which asked the Department of Education to use all possible means to enforce the Adolescent School Attendance Act.

Ontario's educational system is about to undergo major changes, including a financial operation which will cut away some of the burdens now being borne by real estate, it was promised by Leslie Frost, Provincial Treasurer, and Acting Minister of Education.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mme. Kollontay's Career Marked By Excitement and Hard Work

Russo-Finnish peace negotiations leave no doubt as to the part women may play in major diplomacy. It was Madame Kollontay, the Soviet Union's envoy to Stockholm, who had a significant part in the critical preliminary explorations.

By Ole Jödal
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

The Soviet Union's envoy to Stockholm is one of the few members of the first Soviet Government still actively serving the country. When Madame Kollontay could resume work last autumn and was given the title of ambassador by Stalin this met with great satisfaction in Sweden where her knowledge of Scandinavia and her intelligent work for good relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden is highly appreciated.

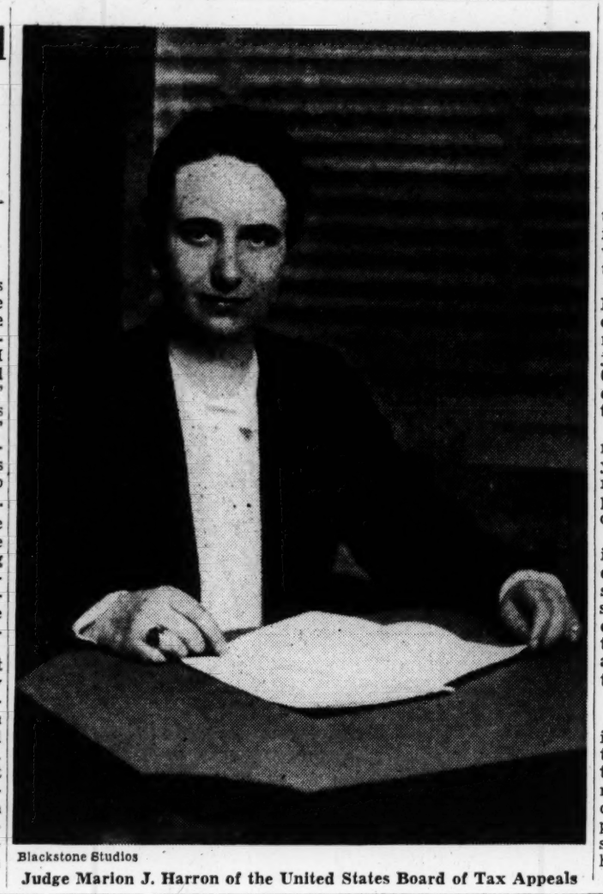
Seventy-one-year-old Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontay's intellectual powers are still unbroken and when important negotiations are going on concerning Russia in Stockholm, she pulls the wires herself.

Few diplomatist's careers have been so adventurous and chequered as that of Bolshevism's representative who is the daughter of Tsarist General Domontovich. Her mother's father was a Finnish farmer. Her childhood was spent largely in Finland on the family estate near Viipuri where fierce fighting occurred in 1940 and 1941. She was married to a cousin, a young engineer named Kollontay, and had one son, but she broke the tradition of middle class family life to teach workers in social democratic "Sunday Schools," give lectures, study and write.

She fought for women's rights, convinced that road went through the proletariat's victory. She wrote a pamphlet on Finland and was forced to leave Russia to escape the police. From 1908 to 1917 she travelled as a propagandist in Europe and America. World War I found her in Berlin where she had to leave her hotel at two hours' notice. She arrived in Sweden, was arrested and expelled "forever" because of an article in an anti-militarist paper. Fifteen years later she paid her official visit to King Gustav as the Soviet envoy.

She was the first woman on the Bolsheviks' central committee. She organized the first strike during the Kerenski regime as the capital's washerwomen struck. Kerenski had her put in prison. The Bolshevik revolution made Kollontay Minister of Social Services.

Kollontay's time in government was short but it enabled her to lay foundations for some of the institutions she thought necessary to a socialist society. Mothers' and children's homes were opened. Stalin got her a diplomatic post in Norway and she was soon appointed Minister—the first woman to hold that position in any country. She later represented the Soviet in Mexico and has been in Sweden since 1930.



Blackstone Studios
Judge Marion J. Harron of the United States Board of Tax Appeals

Income Tax-itis Unjustified Is Opinion of Judge Harron

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prepare your March 15 income tax return with faith in your ability to make it out correctly and a willingness to pay your share in the war's cost.

This is the advice of Judge Marion J. Harron, of the Tax Court of the United States, one of the nation's three federal women judges, directed especially at 10,000,000 persons who will file income tax returns for the first time this year, many of them women.

Judge Harron insists that it is not just because she has had seven years experience in analyzing tax returns that she considers the present wave of fear over the income tax blank unjustified.

She thinks that the long lines at internal revenue offices all over the country are waiting chiefly for assurance instead of information and she is quite insistent that anyone can make out his or her own return who can "read, write, add and subtract and doesn't try to do them all at once."

Suggests Simple Rules

Even with her long experience in tax matters, she estimates it takes her about two days to get together the basic figures she needs and about two hours to fill out the form. The short form for persons with incomes under $3,000, she estimates, should take about half an hour.

"The root of worry about a tax form," Judge Harron declares, "is fear. Perhaps some words are new. Of course, doing anything the first time is puzzling, but there will be no real difficulty if the following simple rules are followed:

"1. Be sure to get the printed page of instructions that go with your form.

"2. Read the form line by line, and the instructions, first, and make a list of the figures you need.

"3. Compute your figures on work paper, allowing yourself plenty of time to get everything prepared.

"4. Fill in the form from beginning to end, going line by line.

"5. In the end, if you have questions, go to the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue and obtain assistance. Be sure to take all your facts."

Actually, Judge Harron says, only two groups of people will probably need expert help in making out their returns this year. One is comprised of the husbands or wives who filed joint returns last year and now switch to separate returns. The process of figuring out credit for victory tax in this instance, she admits, is complicated. Also men and women in the armed forces, she says, may need help in grasping the instructions in recomputing their 1942 tax.

One Line at a Time

Computation of forgiveness of part of the tax for one year, on page 4 of the return, Judge Harron says, will probably be a little difficult for everyone, but, she believes, can be surmounted if the taxpayer fills in just one line at a time in the order it comes.

Most of the concern about the income tax, as Judge Harron has analyzed it, seems to be fear of making mistakes. On a recent trip to Louisville, Ky., Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, she asked questions about long lines of tax payers at internal revenue offices and found most of them already had their returns made out but were having them checked for mistakes.

She thinks people ought to be reminded:

1. There is no penalty for making an innocent mistake in an income tax return. If there is a mistake the taxpayer will be given a chance to straighten it out without a visit from the sheriff.

2. If you can show reasonable cause for filing late there is no penalty.

3. If you honestly cannot pay and are making no "willful intent to defraud" the government, the collector will merely add a penalty to the tax you owe. In the meantime, write a letter and attach it to your return explaining your situation and asking for an extension of time. Pay as much as you can on March 15.

Unpatriotic Complaints

Most people in the United States will be able to make out their returns on time, will be able to pay and won't make mistakes in their figuring, Judge Harron is confident. That is why she is impatient and distressed at the present wave of "income tax-itis."

Most of the criticism, in her opinion "is downright unpatriotic. It makes the average citizen," she says, "afraid to do what he would otherwise do willingly. That," she concludes, "creates bad morale by putting questions in the thoughts of Americans who know that through the payment of income taxes they are indirectly helping to preserve the best form of government in the world today and to get supplies to the men fighting at the fronts."

These Carefree Days Will Come Again for Norway

In days when there is so little to write about Norway because of the barbed-wire boundaries of war, the following account of a peacetime vacation trip there gives assurance that the kindnesses of Norwegian friends have not been forgotten in America.

By Alta Halverson Seymour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If it had not been for the sudden, driving mountain rain, and the herd of cattle that blocked the trail, we might never have found the saeter where we were the unexpected guests of some gracious and hospitable peasant girls high in the Norwegian mountains.

We were on a holiday trip, my husband and I, and our excellent map was marked with Norwegian thoroughness, but no mention was made of cattle which might suddenly rush toward you from some high pasture. To be sure, we had followed a beguiling path that led away from the main trail. How were we to know that it was a cow path leading to sky pastures? How were we to know that a swift mountain rain might descend at any moment, and that a red cellophane raincape was by no means adequate protection.

Hazard of Cow Path

The cattle looked very large and very determined to forge ahead. To get away from them, I plunged into the swift little stream that dashed down the rocks beside the path. George, my good companion, had no idea as to the depth of the stream or the swiftness of its current, so he plunged in to my rescue. The water was bitterly cold, but it was not very deep, and we were soon safe on the other side.

"I'll climb up the bank and reconnoiter," said George cheerfully, for we had been wishing for an adventure, and this looked as though we had found it. A moment later he shouted, "There's a log cabin up here, with smoke coming out the chimney. I think it must be one of those mountain saeters we've heard about — summer farms."

Drenched and cold though we were, we couldn't help being charmed with the story-book look of the cabin toward which we hastened. It was sturdily built of logs, well-weathered, and its roof was of grass, bluebells and small mountain pansies nodding thereon. Hansel and Gretel might have stepped out of it.

But it was a rosy-cheeked, comely young woman in full skirt and bright apron who opened the door. She was as astonished to see us as we were to be there, but she made us heartily welcome.

Inside a Saeter

Of all the many delightful sights we saw on that journey, none was more enchanting than the interior on which our eyes fell now—the wood fire blazing ruddily in the great fireplace, the walls painted in designs of red and blue and green and white, the great copper milk pans that fairly glistened in the firelight, the old hand-carved beds in the corners, the brightly-colored handwoven rugs on the floor.

"Sigrid! Karen!" called our hostess, and two girls, a little younger than she, but quite as rosy-cheeked and smiling, came hurrying out of the lean-to which formed the only other room.

Not a word of English could any of them speak, but we had our Norwegian phrase-book, and we had picked up a few words as we had tramped about the country, and with many motions and much laughter all around, we managed to explain our plight.

It was raining harder now, and we longed to spend the night in this lovely ancient firelit room. But where would they put us, even if we could manage to ask? Our hostesses, however, seemed to have no doubts in the matter. One of them brought out dry clothing for me, and laughed heartily as the full skirt touched the floor on all sides, for she was tall, and I was not. For George they could provide no clothing, so they set him as close to the fire as possible.

Then the two younger girls went out with their milk pails and soon we heard the musical saeter-girl's call ringing over the valley to bring in the cattle from the woods and upland pastures. Then came the tinkle of the bells as the cows took their leisurely way home.

But the older girl stayed in to prepare the supper. And what a supper! Half a dozen kinds, at least, of cheese; mountain trout fresh from the lake and fried to a golden brown over the open fire; a bowl of the mealy cooked potatoes without which no Norwegian repast is complete; fresh brown bread; butter delicately shaped in rolls; delicious Norwegian lefse and a great bowl of strawberries.

When all was ready, and the milk had been cared for, the table was drawn up to the fire, and to the great amusement of the girls, but with much ready assistance from them, we learned to pronounce the names of all the dishes. We managed to learn, too, with much help from our phrase-book and dictionary, something of the tranquil, busy life of dairying and cheese-making carried on by the daughters of the family each summer in the saeters—those upland pastures with which farmers supplement their acres in the valley.

Overnight Luxury

Where our hostesses slept that night we shall never know, out we do know that they gave us their short, old-fashioned beds, and we were tucked cozily in with one great, clean, linen-encased feather bed for a mattress and another for covering, while the rain fell gently on the turf roof and the firelight flickered on the old painted walls.

In the morning, the sun was shining, and the girls rowed us across the lake to the trail, but not before they had given us an ample Norwegian breakfast of open sandwiches and oatmeal and strawberries and cream.

"Our custom is to give a guest a gift in parting," said our hostess, and we needed no help from our phrase-book when Sigrid and Karen came in with a lovely old copper pan with three iron legs, which we had greatly admired and which we received with a rapture that made them laugh.

Not so much as a krone would they accept for their hospitality, but their delight in the red cellophane rain cape and in the phrase-book made us decide to leave these with them.

"Tak, tak, mange tusend ta." So much we could understand, for it was nothing more than "thanks, many thousand thanks." But that was not the half of their expression of delight. And the joyful awe with which Sigrid and Karen fingered the pointed hood of red cellophane, while Helga, the oldest one, eagerly turned over the pages of the little book, was best of all.

We wonder often about our friends there. But we feel sure that whatever they have to do, they are doing it with thoroughness and courage, and some day we hope we can go back and spend the night again on that mountaintop.

Friends in Far Places

If your son is in the service it is pretty sure that along the way, he will find friendly people who offer him kindness and hospitality which seems to form a link to his own home. What a few of these individuals are doing in different parts of the country for both men and women in the armed services will be told in a series of articles which will appear on this page on consecutive Tuesdays, for five weeks.

Ration points and lack of household help do not deter them from opening their homes to the young people as freely as they would to those of their own families. The added responsibilities of wartime living do not keep them from giving time and energy to doing the little thoughtful things that will bring happiness to those in uniform.

Housewives Find Short Cuts of Tongue Practical

By Hope Gaul
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long cuts of tongue are off the ration list and short cuts can be had for a few points a pound, plus the pence involved. Almost no one has to be coaxed into eating tongue, but a long cut, if one's family is small may last overlong and become a bit boresome so one may wish to try some new ways of serving tongue—at least, ways new in one's household. To begin with, there is a way to use leftover tongue that is bound to make everyone wish that more had been left over and that way is quaintly called:

Slip of the Tongue

Leftover chopped tongue
1 glass currant jelly

Melt the currant jelly and pour over the finely chopped tongue, letting this simmer about 2 hours. Serve with stewed cabbage.

Tongue Viennese

Leftover sliced tongue
½ pint stock
3 tablespoons grated horseradish
Tablespoon butter substitute.
3 tablespoons evaporated milk.
Yolk 1 egg.
Tablespoon bread crumbs
Mustard dissolved in vinegar
Salt, pepper to taste.

Put grated horseradish in the stock, bring to boil and let simmer gently for about 15 minutes. Take from stove and add melted butter, evaporated milk and bread crumbs. Replace on stove, stir well and let simmer until mixture starts to thicken. Strain the sauce and stir in the yolk of one egg. Season to taste with salt, pepper and small amount of mustard in vinegar. Place sliced tongue on hot platter on toast slices and pour sauce over it.

Baked Tongue

Leftover tongue—1 pint
1 tablespoon onion juice
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Heaping teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon capers
Bread crumbs
½ cup stock
3 tablespoons butter substitute
Pepper to taste

Butter a baking dish and cover bottom with bread crumbs. Put in the chopped, cold tongue which has been mixed with the parsley, salt, pepper and capers, add the stock, mixed with the onion juice. Cover with remaining bread crumbs and dot with butter substitute. Bake for 20 minutes and serve hot.

Tongue with Blackberry Sauce

1 tongue
1 to 2 bay leaves
1 to 2 celery tops
1 cup stewed seedless raisins
1 cup water
1 lemon
Pickling spices
Cloves
Blackberry jelly

Boil the tongue in salted water with 1 tablespoon pickling spices, 1 or 2 bay leaves and celery tops. When tongue is tender, remove skin and roots and stick with cloves. Place in a greased baking dish. Melt a glass of blackberry jelly and pour over the tongue, add the raisins that have been stewed in a cup of water until soft, spreading these on top. Squeeze the juice of a lemon over the contents of the dish and bake for 20 to 25 minutes, basting frequently.

Tongue with Cranberries

3 to 4 pounds tongue
3 tablespoons butter or substitute
1½ cups bouillon
2 tablespoons minced onion
3 tablespoons flour
⅓ cup cranberries
½ cup sugar
½ cup water
¼ cup seedless raisins

Put tongue on in cold water in covered kettle, quickly replacing water as it boils off with more cold water, allowing tongue to cook for about 4 hours or until tender. Let cool in the water in which it has been cooked. Remove skin and fat and place tongue in covered baking dish. Melt butter in top of double boiler, directly over heat. Add onion, cooking until a light brown. Remove from fire, add flour and blend thoroughly. Then add bouillon and replace pot over hot water and cook until thick, stirring frequently. Cook sugar and water separately until clear, add cranberries and cook until they burst. Drain and add to the brown sauce with the raisins. Pour the mixture over the tongue and cover baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven for ½ hour.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Omelets Need Not Faze Us

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Omelet-making is so often a bugbear to women who are expert in other lines of cookery. However, it is easily possible to make this tricky dish a success every time—and it is one of the things which must be successful, if made at all. The secret lies in a little can found on every pantry shelf—baking powder! Simply add it to the beaten eggs in the proportion of one-half teaspoonful to every three eggs. Not only does it give feathery lightness to the omelet, but also a tenderness which can be achieved in no other way—that I have found, at least. Whether you are making a simple French omelet or a more elaborate concoction, with this addition it will stand up perfectly, becoming neither heavy nor tough, even if it has to wait several minutes before serving.

E. M. E.

What to Do With Germany? Times Against Breaking Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—The British policy toward the problem of what to do about Germany after the war is beginning to take shape. It is a compromise between the determination to see that Germany does not do it again and the desire to see the German people fill their natural place in a postwar Europe.

The leading article in The Times of London this week illustrates a trend in this direction in one of those pronouncements which often have been taken—sometimes correctly and sometimes not—as foreshadowing the official policy of the British Foreign Office.

The Times comes out strongly against any attempt to break up Germany into a number of separate units and in favor of a greater measure of European unity.

Turning Back Opposed

What The Times opposes is an attempt to turn the clock back by the fragmentation of Germany into some sort of small, decentralized units which existed before 1914. It is emphasized, however, that Europe must be delivered once and for all from the threat of German aggression or German domination and The Times declares that "Freedom from fear and want will be won not by breaking down what forms of economic organization are left but by building them up into a broader structure of European unity."

The keys to the problem of preventing Germany from repeating aggression, The Times asserts, are effective disarmament, and control of Germany's essential industries, public utilities and transportation systems. It is "unthinkable" that these controls should be left exclusively in German hands. "German economic capacity must be welded firmly into the European system, established and maintained with a backing of force which will preclude its misuse for aggressive ends."

East Prussia

The Times article evades the issue of East Prussia, but implies opposition to any breaking up of the Reich. In this it probably is out of line with the present tenor of British policy, which, as indicated in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's and Anthony Eden's recent speeches, envisages territorial compensation of Poland at the expense of Germany for the loss of eastern lands to Russia.

The significance of The Times article therefore is not that it constitutes a statement of Government policy—this is true only in a limited and premature sense—but that it illustrates the dual campaign in certain influential British quarters aimed at retaining a united but disarmed Germany within a more closely unified Europe.

British Soldiers' Pay Scale Stirs Parliamentary Crisis

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—The House of Commons won a promise from the British War Cabinet last night for immediate consideration of increased pay and allowances for the British armed forces after an angry debate which veteran Members said was almost without parallel in their experience.

The debate reached its climax in a vote on a Government-opposed motion to raise Army pay, which was defeated by a count of only 63 to 40.

The Government majority was the smallest Prime Minister Winston Churchill has received since he assumed office in 1940, and would have been even smaller but for a hurried call which went out for Members of the Cabinet and other Ministers to take their seats for the vote.

At that, the vote cost the Churchill Government some prestige and loss of face, but even if the motion had been carried it would not necessarily have meant the Government's fall. Resignation of a Government usually comes only on a lack-of-confidence vote from a full House or defeat on a major governmental policy.

There were just a few more than 100 Members in Commons when the vote was taken, and the question of confidence in the Government was not involved.

The Government was only saved the embarrassment of an adverse vote, however, after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, promising consideration of pay increases by the War Cabinet, came to the rescue of War Minister Sir James Grigg.

Sir James, who had been subject to constant heckling, earlier had flatly refused to consider the question of pay boosts on the ground that it would involve inflation.

The storm had centered chiefly on comparisons of the pay of British soldiers with that of the United States and Dominion troops and with the pay of men in British industry.

[British Army base pay is about 80 cents a day, according to the British Information Service, with Australian $2, New Zealand $1.50, Canadian $1.30, and American $1.66.]

Mr. Eden, who twice during the debate had pulled Sir James back into his seat by his coatails, agreed there were cases of families and servicemen living on subsidies and charities, but refused a suggestion that the pay of British soldiers be brought up to United States standards, saying the cost—about £400,000,000 annually—would mean inflation on the widest scale.

Willkie Urges Party to Seize Reins Democrats Are Dropping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Projecting a Democratic Party that "is falling to pieces" from disruptive inner forces as leading 1944 Republican campaign premise, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican titular leader and a leading 1944 Presidential aspirant, has called upon his party to seize its "greatest opportunity" for national leadership.

Featured in the "March-of-Time" program on the National Broadcasting Company network last night, Mr. Willkie pictured the strife-torn Democratis as impotent to give the nation "a concerted and unified effort toward winning the war or planning for the peace," so that "a new party in power with a new point of view is doubly necessary to the welfare of the country today."

"The party now in power cannot give this nation a strong and effective government," Mr. Willkie declared. "The Democratic Party is falling to pieces. Its congressional leaders and its Executive Leader are becoming involved in deeply disturbing disputes; its Executive Department is becoming increasingly petty and arrogant in its relationship to Congress; the antagonistic social, economic and political groups that compose it have begun to war among themselves."

"The Chief Executive has lost his power to hold them together. . . . This has always happened in America's history when one clique has held power too long and become old and tired and disillusioned in the process.

"Should the Democrats be returned to power next November, the disruptive forces within the Party will split it wide open once again, and the American people will be saddled with a hamstrung, stalemated and ineffective national government."

Introduced as having just completed a 9,000-mile political survey of public opinion, Mr. Willkie acclaimed the skill with which 26 Republican Governors are administering state affairs: of "almost universal praise" of the work of "literally thousands of Republicans" now holding local, county and state offices throughout the country and of the alertness "to the obligations and opportunities of the future" among the "dozens of Republican men and men" the people have newly sent to Congress.

"The Republican Party has already come to many basic conclusions, . . ." he said. "It is apparent that steady progress has been made both in domestic and foreign fields. The problem now is to come to definite conclusions and agreements which will be the culmination of the steps already taken in the right direction.

"Under proper leadership, it is possible for the Republican Party to build a solid platform upon these conclusions and agreements which will be the salvation not only of the Party itself, but of the nation."

Farm Machinery Plans Attacked

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—"Starry-eyed crystal gazers" was the term applied by Representative Calvin D. Johnson (R) of Illinois today to the originators of a program under which an estimated 400,000 pieces of farm machinery will be sent abroad within the next year.

Mr. Johnson said he had evidence that more than 500,000 pieces of farm equipment, including about 30,000 tractors, "have been programmed for European distribution" by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"Under the UNRRA setup approved by the President," he declared in an interview, "the United States has one vote out of 44 in operating the UNRRA but furnishes about 75 per cent of the funds."

This means, he added, that 75 per cent of the farm machinery, most of which he said will be delivered by August of this year, will be furnished by the United States.

British Investigate Falling Birth Rate

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—A Royal Commission set out today in quest of a solution to Great Britain's declining birth rate, described officially as "one of the most somber anxieties of the times."

More children were born in 1942 than in any year since 1918, statistics show, but a Commission member said that this was just a "wartime development and is no indication that the real problem has been solved. . . .

"It is the task of this Commission to remove the causes, which on the face of it are largely economic."

The Commission members include a Viscount, two women of title, one housewife, two professors and one historian.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	705,850
1944 volume to date	36,250,606
1943 volume to date	45,794,726

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.4	Prev. day	51.3
Month ago	50.3	Year ago	46.4
1944 high	51.5	1944 low	49.5

Stock Trends Mixed; Utility Shares Higher

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Utilities enjoyed a mild buying play in today's stock market while many top-notchers in other departments suffered from lack of worthwhile bids.

Political optimism plus expectations integration programs of several companies would receive SEC approval seemed to revive the power and light division. Dividends and earnings remained as props for individual favorites. Customers generally were cautious, however, pending more news regarding peace moves of Axis partners. Thoughts of nearby selling to meet March 15 tax payments also deterred purchasers.

Prices turned slightly mixed after a steady start and the near-closing direction was a bit foggy. Dealings were quiet throughout, transfers running to around 700,000 shares.

Among gainers of fractions to a point or so were Electric Power & Light common and preferred and Paramount Pictures, at peaks for the year or longer; National Power & Light, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Willys-Overland, United Gas Improvement and Standard Oil (NJ). Laggards were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Dow Chemical, J. I. Case, Eastman Kodak, Western Union "A" and U. S. Gypsum.

In the curb minor advances were posted for United Gas, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, pantepec and International Petroleum.

Selected Bonds Rise

The bond market was a specialty affair today and some issues in the active buying orbit advanced sharply.

In the final hour loans of New Haven, Hudson & Manhattan and N. Y. & Boston Airline were well ahead.

A heavy accumulation of overnight orders gave the market a promising start towards higher levels, but shortly after the first rush of business the tempo slowed and many popular priced loans ran into a supply area.

Bonds of coal companies, among the more active and steady gainers in recent sessions on improved prospects for the industry, attracted sustained support. These included Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s and 6s, Hudson Coal 5s and Lehigh Valley Coal 5s.

Ahead in other divisions were, among others, International Hydro Electric 6s, Lorillard Co. 3s, New England Railroad 5s, New York Westchester & Boston 4½s, Pittsburgh & West Va. 4½s, and Wheeling Steel 3½s. There were small losers in almost all groups. U. S. Governments stayed in a narrow range.

Additional recovery was shown in the South American group, including Chile 6s and 7s and Santa Fe Province 4s.

Boston Stocks

March 3

	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
Allen & Fisher	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
Bird & Son, In	14¼	13½	13½	13
Bos Edison	32½	32¾	33¼	32¾
Bos Elevated	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
Bos & Me pr pf	38	38⅛	38½	38½
Bos & Me pr pf	7¾	7½	7¾	8
B&M st A pf	8½	8½	8½	8
B&M st B pf	8½	8½	8½	8
Con&CP RR pf	99	99	99	100
CMSR 1st pf	101	101	101	99
Employers Gr	21	21	21	21¼
Lamson	30¾	29¾	31	30¼
Maine Cent	3	2¾	3	3½
Maine Cent pf	36½	35¼	36	35
Mass Util Assoc	1¾	1¼	1¾	1½
NorthButte	40c	40c	40c	40c
OldColonyRR	26c	26c	26c	26c
Quincy Min	1	1	1	90c
Tri-Cont pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Un Twist Drill	24	22	22	26½
Unit Shoe M	73½	73	73	73

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944. no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

B. & O. Back Pay Distributed

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad said it had completed distribution of $8,887,421 in 1943 back pay due employees under new wage agreements with both operating and nonoperating unions, as well as for pay adjustments authorized for employees not covered by the contracts.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Walker H G&Wh4	5	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Walworth Co .60g	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Warner Bros Pict	59	13	12¾	12⅞	
Wash Gas Lt 1½	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Waukesha Mot 1	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Webster Eisenlohr	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
West Ind Sug 1g	57	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
West PE1 7pf7	† 10	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
West PE1 6pf 6	† 20	92	92	92	+1
WVa P&P pa .35e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
W Va P&P pf4½a	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
West PPowpf4½†	60	116	115⅞	116	+ ⅛
West Auto Sup 1	2	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ¾
West Marvland	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
West Un Tel A 1g	13	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
West Un Tel B	11	26⅜	26	26	
Westing A Br ¼e	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅜
West El & Mfg 1e	2	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
Weston El Inst 2	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Westvaco 1.40	2	28⅛	28	28	
Wh&LE pf 5½	† 20	100	100	100	
Wheeling St ¼e	1	21	21	21	
Wheel Stl pref5	† 30	69	69	69	
WhiteSSDent 1.20	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
White Motor ¼e	517	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
White Rk MS .30g	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
White Sew Mach	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Wilcox O&G .10e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Willys Overland	138	7¼	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Willys-Overl pf	4	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	37	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
WilsonCo 6pf41/2k	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
Woolwth FW 1.60	15	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅜
Worth P & M	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
Wor P cv prpf4½	2	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	
Wright Aero 7g	† 40	84½	84½	84½	—1½
Wrigley (W) Jr 1e	1	67½	67½	67½	—1½
York Corp .15e	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Young Spg & W 1g	10	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Young Sh & T ¼e	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
YoungS&Tpf5½	†240	100	99¾	100	
Youngst Stl D ¼e	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Zerith Radio 1g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Zonite Prod .30g	2	4	4	4	

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) actual sales.
(z) Ex-rights. (zz) Certificate of deposit.
(x) When distributed. (t) Stamped.
(*) Called shares. (*) Ex-disitribution.
(f**) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71¾	1.70⅞	1.70¾	1.71⅛	
Minneapolis	1.62⅜	1.61⅞	1.61⅞	1.62¾	
Kansas City	1.61¾	1.61⅜	1.61½	1.61⅞	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.68¼	1.67¼	1.67¼	1.68	
Minneapolis	1.60⅜	1.59¼	1.59⅜	1.60⅛	
Kansas City	1.59¼	1.58¾	1.58¾	1.59¾	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66⅜	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	1.66⅛	
Minneapolis	1.58⅝	1.57½	1.57½	1.58¼	
Kansas City	1.58⅛	1.57½	1.57½	1.58¼	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80⅝	.80⅝	.80⅜	.80⅝	
Minneapolis	.79	.79	.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28⅛	1.29¾	1.28	1.28	1.28⅞
July	1.28	1.28⅛	1.27½	1.27¾	1.27⅝
Sept.	1.26	1.26⅜	1.25¼	1.25½	1.25⅞
Dec.	1.27	1.27	1.26¾	1.26½	1.26⅞
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22½	1.23¾	1.22½	1.23¾	1.23⅜
July	1.19½	1.19½	1.19⅜	1.19⅜	1.19⅜
Sept.	1.15	1.15	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.15

Wool

Grease

March			96.0n	96.0
May	92.5	92.5	92.0b	92.6
July	90.5	90.5	88.5b	90.4
Oct.			86.0b	87.4
Dec.			84.5b	85.2

Tops

March	126.0	126.0	126.0b	126.0
May	122.5	122.5	122.0	122.0t 122.5
July	117.0	117.5	117.0	116.5b 117.4
Oct.	113.3	113.3	113.0	112.8b 113.5
Dec.	110.8z	110.8	110.8	110.3b 110.9

n-Nominal b-Bid t-Traded.

Cotton

March	20.85	20.85	20.68	20.70	20.84
May	20.40	20.42	20.24	20.25	20.40
July	19.80	19.82	19.62	19.62	19.81
Oct.	19.34	19.35	19.14	19.15	19.34
Dec.	19.16	19.18	19.18	19.97	19.16

Spot 21.19

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

October	39.40	39.45	39.40	39.45	39.35

Potatoes

March	....	....	....	3.20b	3.15
November	....	....	....	2.70n	2.70

bBid, nNominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 2¼s '59-56	100.6	100.6	100.6
3 2½s 69-64	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleg 5s49	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Alleg 5s50	94⅝	94⅛	94½
6 Alleg inc 5s 50	90	89¾	89¾
1 Am&CFP5s2030	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 AmT&T 3¼s66	109	109	109
5 AmT&T 3¼s61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
18 AmT&T 3s56	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
11 AmTob 3s62	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 AngCN deb67	68	68	68
5 Arm Del 7s78	113½	113	113½
3 Arm Del 4s55	105⅛	105⅛	106½
3 ATSF 4s93	121¼	121¼	121¼
5 ACL 1st5s52	96¾	96½	96¾
16 ACL clt4s52	96¾	96½	96¾
25 ACL 4½s54	96¾	96½	96¾
6 B&O 1st m 4s	82	82	82½
38 B&O 5s A	87	87	87
11 B&O C	51¼	51	51¼
48 B&O 2000D	56⅛	56¼	56½
22 B&O 96F	51¼	51	51⅛
43 B&O cv 60	51½	51⅛	51¼
27 B&O 4s 48	39¾	39½	39¾
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s	84¾	84¾	84⅝
5 B&O SW 5s	78	78¼	78¼
7 B&O TC 4½ 59	63½	63	63
1 BellPa 5s 60C	73¼	73	73⅛
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	128	128	128
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 BostMe 4½s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 BrkUG 5s 50	61	61	61
5 BufR&P 37st	88¾	88½	88¾
18 BCR&N 5s 34	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 CanP 4½s 60	27¼	27	27
3 Can P 4s perp	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Cen G 5s 56C	94½	94½	94½
27 Cen G cn 5s 45	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 CenG 1st 5s 45	49	49	49
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	85	85	85¾
4 Cen P 1st 4s 49	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 CRRNJ 5s 87	138¼	138¼	138¼
23 C&O 3½s.96D	107	106⅝	107
11 Chi&A 3s 49	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
25 CB&Q 5s 71A	98¼	98⅛	98¼
18 CB&Q 4½s 77	92	91⅞	92
7 CB&Q g 4s 58	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1 CB&Q 3½s50 Ill 49	102	102	102
30 C&EI inc 97	61½	61	61½
8 CGW 4s 88	85½	85½	85½
24 Chil&L 4s 47	56	56	56
7 CMSPP 5s 75	58½	58¼	58½
210 CMSPP 5s 2000	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
59 CMSP 4½s 89C	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
34 CMSP g 4s 89	85	84¾	84¾
15 C&NW 5s 2037	83	82¾	83
3 C&NW 5s 87	59¾	59¾	59¾
79 C&NW 4¼s 49	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
5 CNW 4½s 2037	63¼	61½	62¾
4 C&NW 4s 87	61	59	61
32 CRIP 4½s 52A	58¾	58¾	58¾
80 CRIP 4½s 60	75½	75½	75½
3 CRI&P 4s 88	48½	47¾	47¾
1 ChUS 3¾s 63	10½	10½	10¾
20 Ch&WI 4s 52	73	72¼	72¼
56 CCCSL 4½s 77	42¾	42	42¾
12 CI UT 5s 73	109½	109½	109½
3 CI UT 4½s 77	105	104⅝	105
1 ColS 4½s 80	70¼	69¾	70¼
4 ColG 5s 52May	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
9 Col G 5s 61	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 ComEd 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 ConEd 3½s 48	109⅜	109¾	109¾
2 Day PL 3s70	100½	100⅜	100⅜
21 Del & H 4s 84	111	110⅝	110⅝
33 D & RG 4s54	100½	99¾	100½
17 DRGW 5s55a	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Det Ed 3s70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 71	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 72	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 73	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 75	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 76	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 77	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 78	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 79	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 80	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 81	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 82	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 83	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 84	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 85	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 86	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 87	107¾	107¾	107¾
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1 Det Ed 4s 194	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 195	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 196	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 197	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 198	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 199	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Det Ed 4s 200	107¾	107¾	107¾

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (1½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Air Assoc (.80)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
500	Air-wayElAp (.30g)	3	3	3
100	Ala Gt Sou (9g)	93	92½	93
450	Alum Ltd (h8a)	78	77	78
1200	Alum Co Am (1g)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113¾	110	110¾
100	Am Cen Mfg (.70g)	7	7	7
50	AmCP&LAn (.60k)	39¼	38½	39¼
900	Am Cit P&LB	2½	2½	2½
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	27	26¾	27
900	Am& Fgn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Am Gas&El (1.60)	27	26¾	27
200	Am G & El pf (4¾)	109½	109⅜	110
200	Am Light T (1.20)	17	17	17
300	Am Meter (1)	24½	24	24½
1100	Am Republics (1½g)	12¾	12½	12½
800	Am Superprow	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Am Superpow 1 pf	107¼	107½	107½
100	Am Superpow pf	18	17¾	17¾
100	Am Writ Pap	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas A	4	4	4
3500	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1300	Ark NGas pf(.30k)	10¾	10¼	10¾
20	Ark P & L pf	104	104	104
200	Aro Equip	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Art Met Wks	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Ashland Oil & R	16	15¾	16
100	Asso Laund	11	11	11
1000	Atlantic C Fish	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Atl Cst L Co	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Atl Rayon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Atlas Plyw (.60)	11	10½	11
200	Auto V Mach (1½g)	5	5	5
100	Avery & Sons (1g)	8½	8½	8½
200	Ayrshire P Coll	10	10	10
100	Babcock & Wil(1½g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
900	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
1800	Barium Stk Stl	3	2¾	3
500	Bellanca Aire (1½e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
500	Berk & Gay Furn	9	9	9
100	Bliss (EW) .20	12¾	12¾	12¾
1900	Blue Ridge (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
300	Blumenthal (8)	12	12	12
60	Bohack (HC) 1pf(4g)	95	91	95
100	Bowm-Bilt H	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	11¾	11	11¾
700	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	21¼	21	21¼
400	Breeze Corp (.40)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
200	Brill A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Brill B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Brill pf	102	102	102
100	Brown F&W	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
200	Brown F & WA(.30k)	15	15	15
500	Buckeye P L (.80)	21¾	21	21¼
2800	Buf N&EP pf	77⅛	77	77⅛
100	Bunk Hill & S (¼e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1600	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Cal El Pow (.10e)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
80	Carnation(1a)	44	43¾	43¾
500	Catalin Am(.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2600	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cessna Aire(1g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
425	Chi Flex Shaft(1e)	91½	91	91½
25	Childs pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
11600	Cities Service	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
1200	Cit Svc pf	105⅛	102	104¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	99	99	99
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Colon Develop	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Colonial Airl	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Colo Fuel&I war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150	Colt PF Arm (3½g)	43¼	43	43
360	Colum G&E pf (5)	60¼	59⅜	60¼
100	Compo ShMvte	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
200	Conn Gas & Coke	1	1	1
200	Cons GE Bal	67½	67¼	67¼
10	Con GEBal pf C	116	116	116
600	Cons Gas Ut	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
400	Cons Ret Stra	5¾	5½	5¾
400	Cons Stl Corp (¼e)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
200	Cons Textile	3¾	3¾	3¾
40	Cont G&

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

750 Concerns' Net Gain Over 1942 Shrinks

NEW YORK (AP)—Rising industrial costs were listed today by the National City Bank as the chief reason why 1943 net incomes of 730 leading manufacturing concerns, after taxes and reserves, showed an increase of only 1.6 per cent over 1942 while a cross section of 275 nine-month reports made last fall had indicated net up 12.7 per cent.

For the 730 companies, the bank said, combined net income was approximately $1,137,349,000 against $1,119,488,000 in 1942, while the return declined to 9.2 per cent from 9.4 as a result of higher net worth.

"Practically all companies experienced advances in costs," the bank said in its monthly survey. "but those still having large increases in volume of sales were able to offset these additional charges."

The bank pointed out the number of concerns showing decreases exceeded the number with increases by four to three. It also noted that 1943 earnings in most cases still were subject to renegotiation.

Commenting on Department of Commerce reports on net income of corporations, the bank said the department calculations disregard reserves for reconversion and added:

"No one can forecast very accurately just what should be the size of corporate reserves against the liquidation of wartime expansion. Many industrial companies prominent in the last war were unable to survive the liquidation that followed, and the extent to which industry has been transformed and expanded is much greater during this war.

"Clearly the conditions justify unusual precautions in building a backlog of reserves against unforeseen charges and possible losses."

March Tire, Tube Rationing Quotas Ahead of February

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tire and tube rationing quotas for March show a slight increase over totals allowed to be distributed in February, the Office of Price Administration reported.

The new passenger tire quota for the United States was fixed at 691,025 tires, an increase of 45,975 over the February allotment.

The March allotment will be distributed by local war price and rationing boards on the new "occupational basis," which supplants the previous mileage basis for determining eligibility for tires. The most essential occupations will be granted preference in the issuance of tire certificates, regardless of monthly mileage.

The OPA is inaugurating a new system for March in dividing truck and bus tire quotas into two categories, to be determined by size. Local boards will have separate quotas for tires smaller than 7.50 inches and those 8.25 inches or larger.

The new truck and bus tire quota is 171,487 tires under 7.50 inches, and 114,311 larger than 8.25 inches, with the combined total roughly 18,000 larger than the February total of 267,917 tires.

March bus and truck tube allotments total 230,503, a slight increase over the 229,203 permitted last month.

The permitted total of March tractor tires is 22,080, broken down into 8,280 rear tractor tires and 13,800 front tires and implement tires. This compares with a total of 27,600 tractor tires of all types released in February.

The OPA allotment of tractor tubes for March is 18,400, down 4,600 from February totals.

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With Goldman, Sachs

T. Spencer Shore

Formerly vice-president and treasurer of the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, who has become a general partner in Goldman, Sachs & Co, Mr. Shore, in taking over his new position, rejoins the investment banking firm with which he began his business career in 1926. Mr. Shore is a director of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company and of the Standard Steel Spring Company.

Corn Products Net for 1943 $2.76 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Corn Products Refining Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $8,700,687, equal to $2.76 a common share, compared with $8,661,323, or $2.74, in 1942.

Other earnings statements follow:

Amerex Holding Corp., owners of approximately 99 per cent of the outstanding stock of the American Express Co., reported for 1943 net income of $1,513,343, equal to $2.04 a share on the capital stock, compared with $972,392, or $1.31 a share, in 1942.

The net earnings of American Express and its subsidiary, including profits from the sale of securities, amounted to $2,269,323, equalt to $12.60 a share, against $2,141,534, or $11.90 a share, in 1942.

American Bank Note Co. reports consolidated net profit for 1943, of $1,072,915 equal to $1.23 a common share, compared with $1,000,957 or $1.12 in 1942. The company reports that it has filed with Commissioner of Internal Revenue application for relief under excess profits tax for the years 1940 to 1942, inclusive. The relief claimed has not been reflected in the financial statements.

American Chicle Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $2,980,506 equal to $6.89 a share, compared with $2,844,551 or $6.57 in 1942. For the quarter ended Dec. 31, the company reports net profit of $595,933 equalt to $1.38 a share, compared with $567,513 or $1.31 in the previous comparable period.

Consolidated Biscuit Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $296,159 equal to 92 cents a share, compared with $342,191 or $1.06 in 1942.

Electric Storage Battery Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $2,056,406 for 1943 after all taxes and provision of $1,014,000 for contingencies. The income is equal to $2.26 a share on capital stock. For 1942 the net income was $1,997,026 or $2.20 a share.

Harnischfeger Corporation, manufacturer of heavy machinery, reports net income for 1943 of $1,706,673 equal to $5.71 a common share compared with $1,445,180 or $7.94 in 1942. The company reports figures are subject to renegotiation for which reserves have been provided.

McGraw Electric Co. reports net profits for 1943 subject to renegotiation of $998,587 equal to $2.11 a common share compared with $995,761 or $2.10 in 1942.

Nicholson File Co. reports net income for 1943 of $1,227,766 equal to $2.17 a capital share, compared with $1,150,929 or $2.03 in 1942.

Ryan Aeronautical Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reports net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 of $597,313 equal to $1.36 a share, compared with $556,444 or $1.27 in the previous year.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. reports net earnings for 1943 of $1,516,613 equal to $3.30 a common share, compared with $1,599,004 or $3.48 in 1942.

Hammermill Paper Co. reports consolidated net income, subject to renegotiation, for the year ended Dec. 31 of $585,028 equal to $2.64 a common share, compared with $551,388 or $2.45 in 1942.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reports consolidated net income for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 of $3,046,566 equal to $5.17 a share on 6 per cent preferred stock after prior dividends, compared with $3,166,667 or $5.50 in the previous 12 months.

Scott Paper Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for 1943 of $1,534,926, equal after preferred dividends, to $1.91 a common share, compared with $1,750,793, or $2.24 a common share, for 1942.

Public Service Company of Indiana reported net income of $2,883,220 equivalent to $19.45 a share of preferred stock and $1.93 a share of common stock.

International Silver Co. reports net income for 1943 of $1,020,245 equal to $7.35 a common share, compared with $818,416 or $5.14 a share in 1942. The company reports net sales of $33,536,639 in 1943, against $22,566,983 in the previous year.

Standard Cap and Seal Corp. reports 1943 net earnings of $288,917, equal to 54 cents a share, against $326,246 or 71 cents a share in 1942.

Southern Natural Gas Co. and subsidiaries in a preliminary report estimated earnings for 1943 at $2,598,718, equal to $1.84 a share compared with $2,367,005, or $1.68 a share, in 1942.

Washington Railway & Electric Co. in its annual report showed 1943 net income of $3,086,446 compared with $2,961,714 for 1942. The company is controlled by the North American Co., public utility holding concern.

WE ANNOUNCE THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A
CONSULTING SERVICE
IN RESPECT TO THOSE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SYSTEMS
WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
PROFIT SHARING AND PENSION PLANS
SELF ADMINISTERED OR INSURED
M. G. SUMMERS & CO.
THIRTEENTH FLOOR
TEN POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON
MERLE G. SUMMERS
VINCENT B. MEADE
MARCH 1, 1944

Industrialization of Argentina Bottom of Political Squabble

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the quit-rate for Presidents in Argentina rises and the political revolutions per minute in that country keep stepping up, a brief word is in order about the economic forces in play and their relation to the rising political temperature of Argentina. Prime Minister Churchill said last week that 'it is hard enough to understand the politics of one's own country. It is almost impossible to understand those of foreign countries." However, a little light may be better than none.

Basic fact about the Argentine economy is that it is and has been for generations colonial and agricultural, being based largely on the export of wheat and meat from very large landed estates to Europe, particularly Great Britain, while the railroads, streetcars and packing houses are in large part foreign-owned, chiefly British.

Land-owners vs Workers

The party of the land-owners has traditionally been the Conservative or Nationalist party, and its chief opponent has been the "Radical" Party, which began in 1890 in Buenos Ayres and has been more or less the party of the townspeople, merchants, and workmen (at least until the latter in recent years went over to the Socialist Party).

Thus the traditional split in politics and economics in Argentina has been somewhat like the political and economic differences in the United States between the South and the North before the War of the States. The Argentine conservatives have wanted to continue selling their wheat and meat to Europe as the Southern planters wanted to sell their cotton. Therefore they have also been interested in low tariffs, so as to strengthen the transatlantic circuit of economic energy rather than the domestic circuit, and they have also favored "easy money" and have been uninterested in the industrialization of the country.

The Radical party did not win an election until 1916, but it was in power thereafter through most of the 'twenties. During most of this time there was general prosperity and the elections were comparatively honest.

Depression Hits Ranchers

The depression of the 1930's hit the landed aristocracy of large ranchers and planters harder than anybody else as their selling prices and foreign markets faded. In 1931 there was a military coup which took over the government for the Conservatives, after the last free election in Argentina in that year had unexpectedly returned a Radical majority. Thereafter, with a short interlude, the Conservatives remained in power by means, apparently, of consistent election frauds and ballot stuffing.

Meantime, however, the opposition forces against this essentially minority government increased in strength. The country began to be industralized. The urban working classes became more self-conscious. The minority government, in order to protect the faning fortunes of the landed people, concluded the Roca-Runciman agreement by which a part of the British market for Argentine meat was preserved at the cost of agreements which protected the British railroad investments against highway competition by Argentine plants. This, naturally, was unpopular.

Army Elevates Ramirez

Thus the Conservative or National party found itself fighting a losing battle against not only economic trends but also against political trends, and its position became more and more difficult. In short, it became harder and harder to rig the elections. Its problem became almost insuperable last year when it put up for election to the presidency, as successor to Castillo, a very unpopular rich rancher, the owner of some 2,000,000 acres. It was obvious that ballot corruption would have to reach a new high in order to elect him, and political tension rose sharply, when the Army stepped in, "cut the Gordian knot," and with the help of the Radical party, which had become opportunistic, put Ramirez, Secretary of War, in as President.

Thereafter for a short time Ramirez followed a "liberal" policy in both the Victorian and the dictionary sense of the word, but this did not last.

And meantime, disguised corruption was replaced by open coercion, and under Army control the government suppressed free speech, the free press and the right of assembly, threw several thousand opponents into concentration camps, broke up trade unions and turned anti-Semite.

Gist of the matter appears to be that Argentina, willy-nilly, is going through an economic revolution in which it is changing from a colonial, agricultural status dependent on Europe, to a more industrialized and self-sufficient society. But political machinery has failed to register the change, and the Conservative or Nationalist party has turned to political methods to stem an economic revolution which it cannot otherwise meet. However, the force of the economic revolution is too great to be held in check any longer by abuse of the political system, and the result has been a dictatorship on the Spanish or German model.

Radicals Gain Economic Power

In effect the Conservative party seized more political power than was commensurate with its waning economic power, while the Radicals, or city and industrial party, grew to represent more economic power than it could politically express. Finally, the situation became intolerable, and the dictatorship is the last effort to freeze the status quo against the forces of change.

Several factors complicate the matter. One is the proud nationalist feeling of Argentinians that the country should be the crown of the Hispanic world and is better than its neighbors. Another is the jealousy of the Argentines for the Brazilians, who without apparently being militaristic are nevertheless with North American help developing an army big enough to send overseas.

Still another is the sensible and economically "inevitable" trend in lower South America toward "regionalism." Political boundaries there have little economic meaning. Natural satellites of Argentina in an economic sense are Paraguay, Uruguay and to some extent Bolivia and even Chile. At least a customs union between these countries seems reasonable and tariff walls unreasonable. The Argentines seem bent on exploiting this situation and subverting the governments of their neighbors to their own designs.

News stories feature the Axis sympathies and connections of the new police-dominated Argentine government, but this puts result before cause. Argentine fascism is native and inherent in the situation. The very rigidity of the present political pattern means that violent forces and perhaps civil war are stirring underneath.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 44

Automobile Deductions

When an automobile is used for business, deductions are allowable, in computing normal tax, surtax, and victory tax, for gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, insurance, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Deductions are also allowable for damages paid for injury to another while the car was being used for business purposes, and losses from damage to the car while being used for such purposes, provided, of course, such damages and losses are not covered by insurance or otherwise. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life also is deductible.

Certain other items are deductible, for normal tax and surtax purposes but not for victory tax purposes, irrespective of whether the car is used for business or pleasure. Such items include sums paid during the taxable year for personal property taxes and municipal taxes, interest on money borrowed on the security of the car, and losses by fire or storm or theft, to the extent not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Damage to an automobile maintained for pleasure, where the damage results from the faulty driving of the taxpayer or other person operating the automobile, but is not due to the willful act or negligence of the taxpayer, is a deductible loss in the computation of normal tax net income and surtax net income. If a taxpayer's automobile is damaged in a collision due to the faulty driving of the other driver, the loss to the taxpayer is likewise deductible.

Fees paid for automobile inspection and automobile title registration of automobiles used for pleasure are not ordinarily allowable deductions.

No. 45

Traveling Expense Deductions

Traveling expenses are deductible only when the trip is on business. They are limited to expenses which are reasonable and necessary in the conduct of the business and directly attributable to it. However, commuters' fares and similar costs of traveling between home and place of employment are "personal expenses" and not deductible.

To obtain a deduction for traveling expenses, which form an important item in the returns of many salesmen and other taxpayers, certain regulations must be observed. The taxpayer is required to attach to his return a statement showing the nature of his business, number of days away from "home" during the taxable year on account of business, total amount of expense for meals and lodging and total amount of "other expenses" incident to travel and claimed as a deduction. Among the "other expenses" are tips, provided they are reasonable in amount.

Individuals who live at or near a war plant or other place of employment, but maintain a home at some other place for their families and dependents, are considered "at home" and are not entitled to deduct the cost of board and lodging incurred while at the place of business, station, or post of duty. The word "home" as used in the income tax law for traveling expenses has been interpreted by the courts to include a taxpayer's place of business, station, or post of duty, and he is not in a travel status while he is located either at his family home or at his post of duty.

Traveling expenses incurred in a journey to another city to accept or seek employment are not deductible.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	28⅞	30⅞
American Manufacturing	38¼	41¼
American Manufac 5 pf	88¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	75¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¼	47½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Dexdex Home Appliance	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	16¼	17⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18½	20⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	32¼	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38⅝	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	32¼	35⅛
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	68	71
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	7¾	9⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	7¾	9½
Family Finance Inc	10⅞	12¼
Family Finance pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¼
Gen Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅛
General Machinery	22¼	24½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7½	8⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	39	42
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¾	92¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28⅞	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27½	29⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅞	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	9¾	10⅝
Keith George F Co	60	..
Kendall Company	85⅞	97⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅜	21⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	67¾	73⅝
*Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	47¾	50¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¼	63½
Merck & Co	39	42¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43½	46¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64½	69
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅛
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	15½	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73	77
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	47⅜	57⅜
National Shirt Shops	12¾	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¾	49
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	35
Ohio Finance	8⅞	10
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37K	40¾
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Bkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38K	41¾
Submarine Signal Co	26⅝	28¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	16⅛	17⅝
U S Envelope Company	62¾	67¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	72	76
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	100½	100½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅛	10⅜
West Point Manufacturing	42½	46½
Wickwire Suencer Steel	10¾	12

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	110½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¼	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104¾	..
St Joseph RL H&P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	103¾	107¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	91¼	94¾
Central Pwr&Light 7 pf	112½	116¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30⅞	33
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101¼	104¾
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¼	116¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	91¾	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	72¾	75¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	77	80
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Service 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Paw P&L 7 pf	102¾	105¾
Penn P&L $7 pf	100¾	104¼
Public Service Colo	24½	26
Public Service Ind	16⅞	18⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	100¾	103¾
Rochester Gas&E 5 pf	102⅜	106¾
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅞	20⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅛	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¼	16¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	40½	43
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	75¼	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14¾	16¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81	85
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18⅞
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	34	36½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25⅞	27⅜
N E Power Assn 6 pf	59¼	61¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr-ln	103¼	107¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	95¾	98¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	26½	29
N E Public Serv $6 pf	35⅜	37⅝
Newport Electric	21½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅜
*Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	20⅜	21⅞
Western Mass Companies	23⅞	25⅝

*Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	37¼
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	13¾	13¼
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurce Newrk (½a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	57	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	22⅝	23½
City of New York (⅝e)	17⅞	19⅜
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45	47
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	25¼	27¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¼	50¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	10
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅛	27⅛
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28	29¾
Homestead (⅛e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance CoNorthAmerica (2½a)	80¼	82¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	39	42
Knickerbocker (⅛)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65½	69
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.60)	5⅞	7
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	56	59
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅛	7¼
National Union (3a)	178	188
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	24⅞	26⅞

Bank Examiner

Purdy

Michael J. Hurley

Appointed chief national bank examiner of the First Federal Reserve District, by order of Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Hurley, of Belmont, Mass., has served this district 25 years, having first been appointed assistant national bank examiner in 1918.

	Bid	Asked
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Norinern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81½	85½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15	16½
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor NY (⅝g)	4½	6⅜
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	63¼	67
Travelers (16)	483	498
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅞	83⅞
United States Fire (2)	45¼	48
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	33⅛

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.37	3.69
Amerex Holding	24.125	26.00
American Business Shares	3.40	3.73
Axe Houghton Fund	13.52	14.54
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.73	104.93
Boston Fund	16.69	17.95
Broad Street Investing	26.99	29.16
Bullock Fund	14.63	16.03
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.53	26.90
Chemical Fund	3.97	10.14
Christiana Securities Co	2290.00	2415.00
Commodity Corp	9.32	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.00	41.00
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.87	22.42
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.52	13.44
Equitable Invest Corp	29.13	31.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.54	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.38	19.79
Fund Investors Inc	21.75	23.84
General Capital	32.23	34.66
General Investors Trust	5.26	5.67
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Sares	6.91	7.60
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Steel Shares	4.15	4.57
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.79	22.35
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.06	S-1	....	25.64
B-2	30.95	S-2	....	23.75
B-3	21.30	S-3	....	10.64
B-4	10.82	S-4	....	4.67
K-1	17.99	K-2	....	20.43

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.50	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.80	..
Maryland Fund	4.40	6.00
Mass Investors Tr	20.70	22.34
Mass Inc 2d Fd	10.06	10.82
Mutual Invest	10.58	11.56
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.11	13.05
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.625	21.25
Pacific Industrial Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.53	14.55
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	6.65
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.26	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.90	91.72
Spencer Trask Fund	13.72	14.61
State Street Invest	80.83	86.86
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.18	17.78

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.61	5.35
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.64	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.50	29.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2½ less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stock

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	395	407
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50	52¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	92	97
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	100½	104
Chase National (1.40)	38¾	40¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	50	52¼
Commercial (1.60)	46½	49
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	20⅛	21⅝
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	47½	50
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National N Y (80)	1630	1670
Guaranty Trust (12)	310	318
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	1495	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	49¾	51¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53½
National City (1)	35½	37½
New York Trust (3½)	94	98
Public (1½)	35¾	38¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	6¾
United States (60a)	1470	1515

(a) Also extra on extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked

Dodds Edges Cunningham In Low Times

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Gil Dodds, who got his first Madison Square Garden cheers by falling flat on his face, now has run more winning indoor miles under 4:10 than did Glenn Cunningham.

Dodds takes to the boards again Saturday night in a special race at the I. C. 4-A carnival and will be after his eighth victory in less than 4:10. He's collected seven verdicts with sub-par clockings during three years of big-time footwork.

Six For Glenn

Cunningham was able to register only six such victories in eight years but included among them the 4:07.4 which is recognized as the world's indoor competitive record and the 4:04.4 at Dartmouth which was accomplished with the aid of pacesetters.

Dodds was introduced to Garden fans five years ago and after wobbling all over the oval finally pitched forward on his nose to the cheers of the crowd who wanted Don Lash & Company to have a clear track. He didn't return to the Garden for two years after that.

The Boston theologian has done 4:08 and 4:08.3 in his last two outings at the Garden and Saturday will have opposition from four rivals. Bill Hulse has his usual place in the cast, which this time also includes Ensign Oliver Hunter; Les Eisenhart, the Ohio school teacher, and Frank Martin, Notre Dame's current No. 1 miler.

Added Attraction

Their race is an added attraction to the annual I. C. 4-A meet to which 24 colleges are sending their best but which is expected to be nothing more than an overgrown dual meet between Army and Navy, New York University, last year's winner, and Dartmouth loom next strongest.

One oddity of the meet is that Walter Z. Newman was able to chose which college he would represent. A Cornell University sprinter, Newman will be switched to Dartmouth today under the Navy's V-12 program. Officials decided he was eligible to run for either school and Newman picked Cornell.

Cubs Hernandez To Join Hornsby Outfit in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 3 (AP)—Salvador (Chico) Hernandez of the Chicago Cubs has signed a contract to play with Veracruz in the Mexican League season opening March 16 according to Jorge Pasquel, President of the club which Rogers Hornsby will manage.

Pasquel said Hernandez will receive 5,000 pesos (approximately $1,000) monthly and will arrive from Havana next week to start training.

Ernesto Carmona, manager of the Mexico City entry, returned from a scouting tour of the United States with the news that he had signed Bill Wright and Chet Brewer, both Negroes; and Monaco Garza of San Antonio, Texas, an infielder with class C experience who may be unable to leave the country.

Mosconi Leads

KANSAS CITY, March 3 (AP)—Willie Mosconi of Toledo piled up a lead of 253 in his world champion pocket billiard match with Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, defending champion, winning the sixth block of their 1,250-point contest 131 to 19 last night.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Foxx announced retirement from baseball.

Three Years Ago

Joe Gordon slated to play first base for Yankees.

Five Years Ago

Glen Harmeson named athletic director and head football coach at Lehigh.

Champion Boston Olympics Close Out League Schedule

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winners of a league championship for the first time in history, the Boston Olympics close out their Eastern Hockey League activities this week end with three games in three days. Tonight they face New York Rovers at the Garden; tomorrow night they go to Philadelphia to meet the Falcons; and Sunday they return home to play Falcons at the Garden.

In winning the regular season title, the 'Pics have swept everything before them. They have won the Hershey, Boardwalk and Walker Cups which are awarded to the leading team at the conclusion of each third of the schedule. They set one record by winning 17 games in a row in the middle of the season, and established another by taking 34 of their 36 league games so far. Only major honor to elude them has been the individual scoring championship, taken by Hank D'Amore of Brooklyn, and even this would have belonged to the Olympics if Tommy Brennan had not missed so many games because of service with the Bruins.

Best Record

This is the best record ever established by Coach Hago Harrington in his seven years with the Boston skaters. After Eddie Jeremiah turned over the reins after winning the National A. A. U. championship in 1937, Hago entered the team in the Provincial Hockey League.

The first two seasons found the Olympics enjoying only moderate success against the fast-skating Canadian boys. The following year, however, the Americans went to town, winning 11 games in a row at one period and finishing second in the league race to Sherbrooke. In the play-offs they eliminated Verdun before bowing to the ultimate winner, Lachine.

Cutters Dominated

In 1940-41 the team joined the Eastern circuit, finishing fifth among the six members. In 1941-42 the 'Pics began importing Canadian youngsters and with Jack McGill, Clare Martin, Jake Wade, Lloyd Gronsdahl, and Cy Beigler, they were running away with the race when the Bruins called for help. All of these boys, with the exception of Beigler, were promoted to take the place of the R. C. A. F.-bound Krauts, and the 'Pics missed out winning the championship by a sliver. They tied New York Rovers in points and in victories, but the Rovers were given the title because they had scored nine more goals—272 to 263.

Last winter the team had only fair success in a league dominated by the strong Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters, who also won the U. S. A. H. A. championship. This season, though, the 'Pics have come through, and they get their chance to even the score with the Cutters in the association's championship round-robin which begins next week end.

This week end sees the return of Alan Rittenger from the Bruins, although the pros still have the services of Clarence Schmidt, Tommy Brennan, and Russ Kopak. Guy Labrie will also be on hand to help Ty Andersen and Allan Stanley at defense, while Gerry Bauer, who just returned from Canada, may see action in Phillie tomorrow.

* * *

Briefs: The Bruins' 2-4 loss to Chicago Black Hawks last night to all intents and purposes writes finis to their play-off hopes . . . Bruins now have seven games to play and are eight points behind both Toronto and Chicago . . . The Rossmen can redeem their shattered morale this week end, however, in their home-and-home series with New York Rangers . . . They hope to end their six-game losing streak against the Blue Shirts here tomorrow night and then add another victory for good measure in New York Sunday . . . Herb Cain, the league's leading scorer, did not get a point last night, while defending champion Doug Bentley of the Hawks got two to move into the runner-up spot just three points behind Sugar . . . Olympics face their first play-off games in New York March 12 . . . They will play the Rovers in two games that day, one at 1:30 and one at 8:30 . . . Their first home play-off game is against Coast Guard March 18 . . . In one other N. H. L. game last night Detroit Red Wings beat the Rangers 6-5 . . . Rangers have not won a game since Jan. 22, a stretch of 14 games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	21	15	6	48	176	146
Chicago	20	18	4	44	153	158
Toronto	20	20	4	44	185	155
Boston	16	23	4	36	182	218
New York	6	34	3	15	142	262

Results March 2

Detroit 6, New York 5.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.

Baseball Fans Probably Will Accept High Price

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Just when you were wondering a little how the major leagues were going to palm off Kankakee baseball at Yankee Stadium prices, you learn the prices aren't going to be the same this year as last after all. They're going to be higher.

Neither the jack-up prices nor the faded quality of play is the fault of the clubs. Both are due to circumstances beyond their control, with the man-power situation responsible for amateur-night performances and the new 10 per cent Government tax causing the admission hike.

Cut Basic Price

Actually, the basic admission prices remain the same, with the added tax bringing the increase, but try to explain that to your pocketbook, as two bucks going out is two bucks going out, no matter what for. If attendance did show signs of dropping because of the price increase, the clubs could cut their basic price so that the added tax would bring the figure only to the 1943 level, and they're welcome to the idea.

Just how the inferior play will affect attendance is problematical. Lots of the games will be played at night, the Senators alone having 46 such contests, but the fact remains a team can look just as bad at night as it does in the daytime, particularly if the lights are on.

If the competition is keen enough, the real baseball fans probably will go to the games anyway. Also, the real fans probably won't debate with themselves on whether to spend that extra money which the tax makes it necessary for them to spend, as a guy making up his mind to go to a ball game isn't going to let the price of a couple of hot dogs stand in his way.

Must Pay

Neither can the clubs be blamed for holding their basic price to the same level regardless of the caliber of play, as there is no law against getting as much as they can out of the fans, and if a club can get carriage-trade prices from baseball-hungry fans regardless of the performance, it certainly is entitled to do so.

If attendance dropped to a point where the clubs had to use their scouts to round up likely fans instead of players, the admission prices naturally would be slashed, but until then the fan swill be asked to pay for silk while getting cheesecloth.

The Phils were the first club to announce an increase in the price of admission, illustrating the change in the club's fortunes. It wasn't so long ago they had to shanghai fans to get them to the Phil games. Now they can get the fans, but might have to shanghai the players.

Bobo Newsom Goes to See Connie Mack

PHILADELPHIA, March 3 (AP)—Connie Mack wouldn't for the world admit he's slipping, but—

A citizen of Hartsville, S. C., strode into Shibe Park yesterday for all the world like a conquering hero come home—and not only out-talked the sage of Shibeshire before a battery of newsmen, but plumped himself down in Connie's personal chair and proceded to hold court in the best Mackian fashion.

Said Everything

At the end of nearly three hours of rather vague discussions, during which pitcher Bobo Newsom said practically everything except yes to Connie's suggestion that a contract ought to be signed, Newsom, Mack and the newsmen were agreed that if Bobo pitches this summer it will be for the Athletics. The only hitches seemed to be a possibility that Newsom might "go into business" (he didn't specify what) or that he might not be able to work himself into peak physical condition.

Bobo, who was accompanied by his bride of two months, the former Ruth Griffith of McKeesport, indicated that he would give Mack a definite answer in a few days.

Same Salary

Nobody said anything about the number of dollars Newsom might earn by toiling for Mack and the Athletics, but Connie hinted that Bobo could have the same salary he was paid by the Washington Senators last year, and furthermore that it would be tops for the club.

"Oh," said Bobo, with an expressive shrug, "I guess we're agreed on money. That right, Mr. Mack?"

"Why," Connie said, "Ah, yes, I guess so. It's up to you, Buck."

Once when Bobo left the room, Connie absent-mindedly dropped into his swivel chair, but before Bobo returned the Athletics' manager had gone back to a settee against the wall. When it was all over, Connie remarked rather witsfully:

"I haven't got a word in edgewise."

Ken Keltner Gives Up Milwaukee Job To Play Baseball

CLEVELAND, March 3 (AP)—Third baseman Ken Keltner of the Cleveland Indians returned his signed contract and telephoned Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh that he would give up his 2-B draft classification in a Milwaukee foundry "and see what happens."

Keltner explained his attitude: "If the Army wants me, that's okay, but I'm a ball player by trade and I'm going to play ball until I'm called."

Peckinpaugh also disclosed the receipt of signed contracts from Ed Klieman, promising rookie hurler purchased last season from Baltimore of the International League; Cliff Mapes, recruit outfielder, and Pat Seerey, another fly-chaser who saw considerable service with the Tribe last season.

Five other Redskins have signed.

Braves Sign Two

The Braves today received the signed contract of Ben Geraghty, infielder. Casey Stengel, when manager of the local National Leaguers, picked Geraghty up on the Pacific coast and brought him east. Ben batted .312 in 39 games at Hartford a year ago, playing each infield position except first base.

Morning papers carried the news of Phil Masi's signing.

Sundra Called

ATLANTIC CITY, March 3 (AP)—Steve Sundra, pitcher for the St. Louis Browns, said he had been ordered to take his pre-induction physical examination at Camden, N. J.

The test was transferred to Camden at the order of Sundra's Cleveland draft board. Previously he had been given a two-month deferment as member of a maintenance crew at Coast Guard headquarters here.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Southern Association baseball bosses have just given their official word that they intend to go into the pro football business after the war. The American Association made the same decision a few weeks ago. . . . But big league football men aren't so sure it will work. . . . They point out that most small baseball parks aren't suitable for football because they offer too few seats on the 50-yard line. . . . Curly Lambeau, for one, says minor league football is a swell idea, but that salaries would be so low that the players would have to hold down other jobs. . . . So why not investigate soccer as an off-season attraction? . . . It's a fast, entertaining game, salaries are low, and there wouldn't be any competition from colleges like Minnesota or Georgia Tech.

* * *

Recently the pastor of the largest church in Jewell, Iowa, was married, and his congregation decided to hold a big reception for him and his bride. . . . The date was announced as Monday, Feb. 28. Then someone discovered that the Iowa State and Oklahoma basketball teams were playing the deciding game of the Big Six race that night, so the reception was postponed until the next evening.

* * *

Cornelius Styers, Army trainee at City College of New York, won't be allowed to run in tomorrow's I. C. 4-A indoor meet because of the ban on intercollegiate competition, although he was permitted to compete in other meets as an "unattached" athlete . . . Jimmy Conzelman, the most entertaining fellow in sports, has begun a tour of Army camps in Virginia . . . And Notre Dame's Frank Leahy is awaiting War Department word to start on an overseas tour . . . Leo Diegel, winter golf pro at Tucson, Ariz., has made every sand trap on the El Rio course, a Red Cross trap on week ends during March. Duffers are charged two bits for entering them, and Leo says on a national scale the stunt would earn the Red Cross $100,000 . . . The Dodgers' roster, just out, lists only 30 ball players and 10 club officials, ranging from President down to assistant director of minor league operations.

* * *

Cutler High School in Illinois has no substitutes on its basketball squad because it has only five boys enrolled . . . The other night the boys were a bit rough in a game against Willisville and four went out on personal fouls . . . As each Cutler boy fouled out, Coach Gentry Lowe of Willisville withdrew one of his boys, so when the final gun popped there were only two players on the court.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result March 2

Buffalo 7, Indianapolis 2.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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Interesting View, Good Food
12 to 2:30, 5 to 7:30 LAF. 8313
Closed Sundays and Holidays
FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL

Boston's Quaintest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Society
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE WHITEFIELD
Formerly LE PETIT GOURMET
ELiot 2676
Luncheons — Dinners
Sunday Dinner and Supper
19 GARDEN STREET CAMBRIDGE

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

The Favorite Sheet from Coast to Coast
PEQUOT
Your grandmother used them . . . the same famous "Super-service" quality that gives satisfaction to millions of women. Size 72x108 or 81x90.
$1.89 each
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1944
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

DU PONT PAINTS
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

at Kotzen's . . .
MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
Many exceptional values included in this store-wide clearance.
TERMS, of course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

LADIES!
Is Your Man in the Service? His Suit Can Be Converted to
A SMART LADY'S MODEL
Alterations and Fittings
New Suits Made to Order
Free Estimate
ASK FOR MRS. DUDGEON
THOMAS DUDGEON
Successor to H. Broos, Furrier since 1895
15 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

Fashion takes its FIRST PEEK at Spring—
See the NEW arriving daily
F. N. Joslin Co.

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family

ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
144 Pleasant St.
Mal. 1487

MALDEN REMNANT STORE
456 Main St., Opp. First Baptist Church
Large assortment of high quality fabrics at our usual low prices.
New Cottons—Nice Print Silks, Light Weight Woolens
Some Curtain Materials
Wool for Hooked and Braided Rugs
Patchwork by the pound

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON

Prepare NOW for
EASTER
With the LATEST COIFFURE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

WARNING!
Under Wartime Regulations Affecting Fuel, Manpower, Shortages
The Usual Spring Rush Cannot Be Handled!
We urge you, DO NOT WAIT! Have all your SPRING CLEANING DONE NOW!
HOUSE OF JACKSON
38 Exchange Street Malden 0163

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Have Ruderman's
RE-UPHOLSTER YOUR LIVING-ROOM FURNITURE
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. MEDFORD | 42 Ferry St. MALDEN | 544 Main St. MELROSE

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Keep It Under Your Stetson"
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER, Tel. 2613-J, 517 Main St.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 10 Post Office Sq. Boston. HUB. 8060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

WING'S
70th ANNIVERSARY
Get Your Spring Suit and Coat Now
We Have Just What You Want in Your Favorite Shades

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND!
LET'S GET IT OVER!
★
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings

War Conditions Won't let you build, But you can—
Insulate Your Home
Storm Sash Your Windows
Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
We have the materials you need
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. Big. 7092

If it's anything in hardware, we have it, if anybody has it.
Moore and Moore, Inc.
361 Center Street Big. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
MISS AND MRS.
Smart wearing apparel
"Where friends and fashions meet"
843 Beacon St. Phone Las. 7400

Main Office Big. 4600 | Las. 9890 Las. 9625 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE

JUST INSURANCE of all kinds
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal. Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

We have the largest selection of current Fiction and Non-Fiction in our Library.
THE BOOK SHOP
England Brothers

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk, Cream, Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Ask for free booklets on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Penn St. Dial 6121

QUINCY

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
'America's Smartest Walking Shoes'
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0835

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
6 Haven Street, Reading Tel. Rea. 1141
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Gold Fish
Bulbs for Spring Planting
Baby Chicks
Brooders, Feeders, Waterers
Seeds, Insecticides and Fertilizers

Oil-Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2890
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

Blanch...'s Jenney Service
JENNEY
GASOLINE-KEROSENE-FUEL OIL-MOTOR OILS-GREASES
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Fix Up—Paint Up
Paint, Wallpaper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
MAGOUN SQUARE PRO. 1095

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

Beauty Salon
Maison Woodworth Inc.
Springfield's Leading Beauty Salons
Hotel Kimball, at Bridge St. entrance
Telephone 2-1121—and
Maison Woodworth, 313 Bridge Street
Telephone 4-3751

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

J. DAVINI
Successor to
E. J. DE WOLFE
Petroleum Products
28 INDIAN ROAD WALTHAM, MASS.
Phones: Wal. 2766—Wal. 4778-R

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
WALTHAM, 433 MOODY STREET
ARLINGTON, 663 MASS. AVENUE
MALDEN, 147 PLEASANT STREET
QUINCY, 1233 HANCOCK STREET

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—tooth-paste, soap, cleansing cream, etc
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WORCESTER

DU PONT DUCO
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
63 MECHANIC STREET

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert Care of the Hair and Skin
Specializing in Cold Permanents
22 Pleasant St., Third Floor Dial 4-7558

European Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON.—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

GOWN SHOP

TORRE'S GOWN SHOP
179, Union Street, Torquay
SPRING GOODS. Coats, Dresses and Costumes.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bed-sitting room, breakfast. 30/-, other meals optional. Gas fire, ring. Quiet, nr. shops, buses, gardens. 105a, Lansdowne Place. Tel. 2033.

POST VACANT

SEVENOAKS, Kent—HOUSEKEEPER required small house, 3 adults, live as family. Mrs. Gorick, Deerleap, Bradbourne Park Rd., Sevenoaks.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. TEL. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas Bromwich 2068

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	C	T	R	E	S	S	
P	A	I	L	▨	O		
E	R	N	▨	D	U	E	
	T	▨	C	O	R	N	
A	L	T	O	N	▨	S	
R	O	A	R	▨	B		
C	A	R	A	V	A	N	
	D	▨	L	I	R	A	
C	▨	P	L	A	I	N	
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P	E	N	▨	T	O	E	
	A	▨	A	R	N	O	
E	N	E	M	I	E	S	

3

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO KING'S NORTON

BOURNEMOUTH

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres oil Spares
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager

SAVE for VICTORY
through the
Trustee Savings Bank
300, Wimborne Rd., Winton
801, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe
408, Ashley Rd., Parkstone
Interest 2½ per cent

F. WILKINS (1930) Ltd.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products Since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL *requirements*
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel: 24960

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

COWLINGS
Tel. 22660
59 Queens Road (First Floor)
Bristol
MODEL COATS, SUITS, and GOWNS
for
SPRING WEAR
In the newest designs and shades
NOW
is the time to have your FUR COAT REMODELLED

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

MARY
(M. G. Bond)
for
Exclusive and Moderately-priced MILLINERY
COATS, COSTUMES, GOWNS
My Speciality
Renovations & Large Hat Fittings
46 COLDHARBOUR ROAD, REDLAND
(Nearly opposite St. Alban's Church)

A. E. FINCH
Electrical and Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Bristol, 1.
Electric Lamp and Accessories supplied

DOWLING'S BOOKSHOP
(W. E. Helliker)
University
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER
Queen's Road
(Opposite Museum & Art Gallery)

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

NA WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE **MARKET SQ.**
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/88, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 1
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

Phone Camberley 1375
(3 lines)
KEIL & VEVERS, Ltd.
BUILDERS & DECORATORS
St. Mary's Corner, Frimley Road

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road
Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 684

Williams BROS
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001
PHONE CAMBERLEY 897
Brimson's
F. W. BRIMSON M.G.I.
Park St. Camberley, Surrey
SPECIALITY GROCERS
Monitor Advertised Commodities

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Once Daily Tel. 818

CHELTENHAM

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2077

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Smith & Wilson
15 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1309
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
162, FORE STREET, EXETER
(Just down hill on the right)

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS

HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
76 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

Bentalls LTD
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

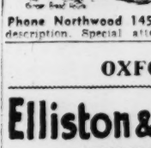
KINGSTON 1001

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

NORTHWOOD


The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety.
Phone Northwood 145 Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons, Room Heaters, etc.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON (Continued)

SELL and INVEST
We are cash buyers of old Gold, Jewellery, Watches and fine Diamond Jewellery
Send Regt. post. offers by return
MORTIMER RICKS
Jeweller
Estab. 1911 Paignton

PINNER

L. G. DWYER
(Late of Edwardson Limited)
Building Maintenance and Decorations
Tel. Pinner 106 10 Love Lane Pinner, Middx

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

The HOUSE of Moons
PIANOS FURNITURE RADIO AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
NORTH HILL, PLYMOUTH
Also at
192, High Street, Exeter
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

By Sergeant Pilchock

"Okay! You can join our army —but first we'll have to give you a G-I haircut!"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"It would be mean," writes Mrs. P. G. S., Wollaston, Mass., "but my Secret Ambition is to get a streetcar loaded to the gunwales with conductors, motormen, starters, et al, and jump it all over the tracks, stopping and starting with a jerk as they do when I'm a passenger."

* * *

Come the Day

Paper plates and paper spoons,
To serve the beans and squash,
Paper forks and paper cups—
And never a dish to wash!
—Mrs. L. A. J., Clifton, Colo.

* * *

"For 22 years," wails S. L., of Washington, D. C., "I have been making my living putting headlines on stories in newspapers and magazines and my Secret Ambition is to hear someone say, 'That caption certainly tells the story.'"

* * *

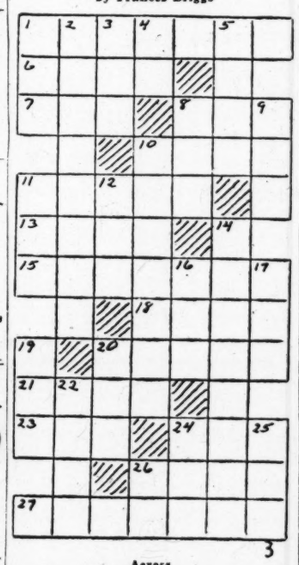
"My Secret Ambition," says Miss V. W., Coraopolis, Penn., "is to have a typewriter with a special gadget to blot out a mistake that usually occurs at the END of a long page and at a time when I'm making about six copies. To try to erase each one so carefully that it doesn't show (it can't be done—I know!) often tries my patience and I end up by doing the whole thing over. Oh, for some kind person to invent a mistake-blotter-outer!"

Today's Quotation

Life is my college.
May I graduate well,
and earn some honors!
—LOUISA M. ALCOTT

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Mrs. Siddons is celebrated as what?
6—What did Jack and Jill carry?
7—Sea Eagle.
8—Exactly.
10—What grain is mentioned in title of a play by Emlyn Williams?
11—What is first name of Locke, hero of a Kingsley novel?
13—Lions do what?
15—What do you call a company traveling together across a desert?
18—What is Italy's monetary unit?
20—Level land is what?
21—The tarpan is found on what continent?
23—Goose quill may be used for what?
24—To touch with tip of the foot.
26—Florence, Italy, is on what river?
27—"Mountains interposed" are said to make what of nations?

Down

1—The siamang is what?
2—In earthwork computations, what is commonly estimated as one third of a cubic yard?
3—Hardy soldier of Andersen's fairy tale was made of what?
4—Right line (abbr.).
5—Grapes out of fox's reach were declared to be what?
8—Would you eat, don, or row a capote?
9—Being.
10—What is the plural of "corallum"?
11—What is any section of a curve?
12—Sailor.
14—Who would sing role of Tonio in "Pagliacci"?
16—By way of.
17—What is a diminutive of Nancy?
19—A biretta is what?
20—Bolt or peg.
22—What is first name of author of play "The Plough and the Stars"?
24—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
25—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
26—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

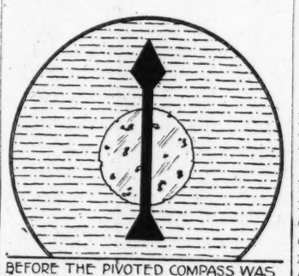
Did You Ever Wonder

If Magnetic Currents Flow, Like Electric Currents Do?

The theory of magnetism generally held up to the present time traces back to Peter Peregrinus, a knight of Picardy. He saw service in the engineering corps of the French army during the siege of Lucera, Italy, in 1269. From the trenches there Peregrinus wrote a friend a 3,500-word letter methodically expounding the properties of the magnet, many of which he himself had ferreted out. This letter constitutes the earliest treatise on magnetism.

The accepted concept of magnetism from that day on has been that it has direction but no motion—that only electricity can move or flow. Recently, however, Professor Felix Ehrenhaft, an Austrian natural scientist who fled from Vienna after the Nazi invasion, stated that his experiments in New York demonstrate that single magnetic charges exist, either north or south, and that magnetism flows just as does electricity.

"Until now, the theory of magnetism has been based on Peregrinus' experiment that a magnet put into a vessel floating on water showed direction and no motion," declared Ehrenhaft. "However, sensitive experiments have revealed that in the geo-magnetic field small particles of ferro-magnetic substances do move in opposite directions.



BEFORE THE PIVOTED COMPASS WAS INVENTED, MAGNETIZED NEEDLES WERE FLOATED ON WOOD OR CORK IN A BOWL OF WATER

"This experiment can be performed in a homogenous magnetic field with particles of small size that reverse their direction of movement with the reversal of the field. These particles show that there are single magnetic poles, either north or south, or single magnetic charges. If these are sufficiently small we may call them magnetic ions.

"Such ions," Ehrenhaft concludes, "can be generated by applying friction, by chemical means, or by light, in the same manner that electric ions can be created."

This new concept of magnetism, held by some to be as important a forward step as Michael Faraday's discovery of the dynamo principle, could lead to important improvements in power machinery efficiency by the utilization of pure magnetic currents instead of electric current as it is now known.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Vic Herman

Comparing Values

Saccharine, an organic chemical without food value, costs normally about $1.50 a pound; the sweetening power of a pound is equivalent, however, to about $27.50 worth of sugar.

In Lighter Vein

Good Reason

Thompson had asked Jenkins to dinner at his house, and Jenkins didn't turn up. A few days later the men met, and Thompson said, "Do you know I asked you to dinner the other night?"

"Oh, yes," said Jenkins.

"Then why didn't you come?"

"Let me think," replied Jenkins. "Oh, I remember; I wasn't hungry."—London Tit-Bits.

Complete Answer

When you lose one of your ration books and apply to the OPA for a new one, you have to fill out a lengthy form setting forth the exact circumstances of the loss. One of the questions asked is, "What did you do to try to get the book back?" We have heard, through devious channels, of a lady who answered this so convincingly that she got another book back by return mail. "Looked everywhere," she wrote, in a large, round hand.—The New Yorker.

To the Sundial

The sunny hours
Are worth recording, friend;
Your pages, always
Open to receive
A record of the joy
Which others send
To those, who long
Have struggled to achieve.
No act too small,
If done without a frown,
But that you find,
And kindly jot it down.
You do not waver,
You have so much to lend;
The sunny hours
Are worth recording, friend.

C. M. R.

Daily Anecdote

Not Bad, But—

Sir Arthur Sullivan, of "Gilbert and Sullivan" operetta fame, demanded that the singers in his company adhere strictly to his scores, but managed by the exercise of a ready wit and a friendly tolerance to lure the wandering vocalist back to the proper notes without argument or ill will.

One day a singer with a remarkably quick ear for picking up melodies, but too much given to singing by ear, got mixed up during a rehearsal and began deviating from the score.

Sullivan waited patiently until the song was finshed, and then said, "Bravo! That was really a very good tune of yours! And now, if you have no objection, I will trouble you to sing mine."

NEWS ITEM— LONDON— HORSE FEED NOSE BAGS ARE BEING SOLD AS SHOPPING BAGS.
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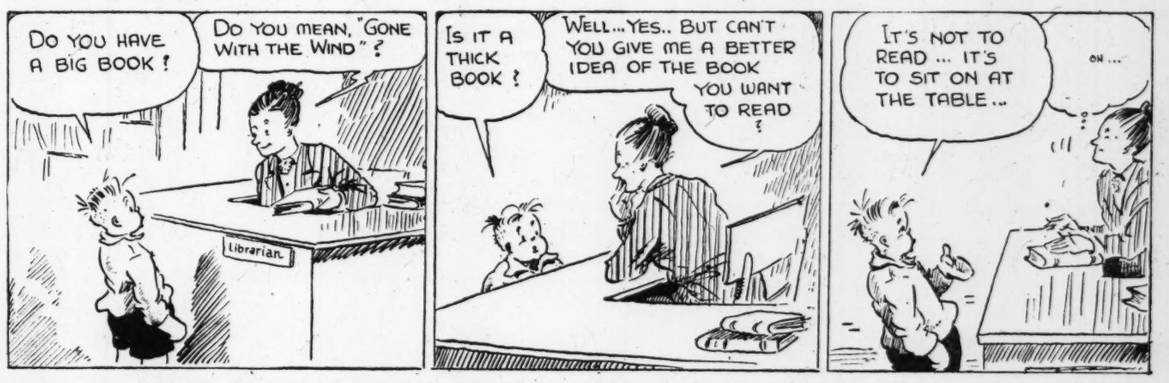
THIS STORE IS UNFAIR TO EQUINES
WE WANT OUR NOSE BAGS BACK
LADY SIDESADDLE MUST HAVE A LARGE FAMILY
L.F. VAN DELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*There's a Good Book by Webster* By LE PELLEY


DO YOU HAVE A BIG BOOK?
DO YOU MEAN, "GONE WITH THE WIND"?
Librarian
IS IT A THICK BOOK?
WELL...YES.. BUT CAN'T YOU GIVE ME A BETTER IDEA OF THE BOOK YOU WANT TO READ?
IT'S NOT TO READ ... IT'S TO SIT ON AT THE TABLE..
OH...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*An Opportunity* By RODGERS

for a moment it looked as if the unfriendly caretaker was going to shoo me away again-
But I just wagged my tail a little faster and acted as if he were an old pal from way back
And- just then- it happened!
"There goes my opportunity!" I thought-
And, oh boy, did I go after it!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Won't Give Up the Ship* By THE HAGERS

"What's this strange tale that Cockatoo Relayed," said Red, "to me from you?-
My mascot you refuse to be; You have to join your ship at sea.
Is that the truth? Come now, confess!" I flapped my wings and quacked, Yes! Yes!"
"Wild ducks," said Red, are hard to tame. Your species, I'll admit, is game."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Conquer Turnover

Secretary Knox's figures on turnover in American war plants are nothing less than startling and shameful. Nine million interruptions, which is to say changes of jobs, among a total working force of 15,000,000 are patently a most serious business.

It must, as Mr. Knox says, give a certain encouragement to the German and Japanese war lords, even though the over-all picture of American production has been, up to this point, strikingly good.

The seriousness of Secretary Knox's figures lies in their disclosure of a new phase in the manpower problem. In the early stages of the war, of course, the manpower problem was primarily one of recruitment, which was answered for the most part by pushing wages up in war plants.

Today, wages in many civilian-production plants compete with the war wage scales, and in addition offer more security for the postwar period. The result is that the least prospect of early victory generates a pressure for moving out of war plants.

That this pressure can have quick consequences is indicated by Mr. Knox's findings about production slumps at the time of Italy's fall. That it should cause a present shortage of 13,000 men in the Nation's nine Navy yards, to say nothing of shortages that cause the War Manpower Commission to announce within the week a campaign to enlist 1,000,000 additional workers a month, should give Americans to think!

The principal objection to a national service law is that it would compel workers to labor for the profit of private employers. Well, that objection doesn't apply in Navy yards, which make no profit. It doesn't have quite the usual application today, either, because war profits are presumably rather tightly limited by taxes and renegotiation.

The question remains whether a national service law would correct this central problem of turnover. It would, for one thing, make a clearer distinction between essential and non-essential work. And if it could somehow get over to the individual worker the necessity for his continuous, inseparable support of the fighter—the interdependence, for example, between the man who builds a warship and the man who fights it—the turnover difficulty would evaporate.

That's a lot to ask of a law. A law defining home-front duties as battle-front duties are defined would help, but in the end the victory over turnover is something that must come from the clear head and loyal heart of the individual.

Too-Neutral Turkey

The no-work-no-eat dictum is now being applied to Turkey in the no-fight-no-arms policy of the Allies. Evidently the Turks still prefer the risks of neutrality to the risks of war. This is understandable since neutrality has so far yielded dividends in trade with Germany as well as the Allies, while making Turkey daily more secure against German encroachments. Moreover, the risks of war have been somewhat magnified by Allied failures in the Aegean islands and by the slowness of the Allied campaign in Italy.

If Turkey is not moved by an irresistible moral attraction in the United Nations cause, the Turks will naturally gauge their self-interest by such material considerations as the possibility of getting into the war only at the sure finish and with enough arms still on hand to exert decisive pressures for Turkish points of view. Statements from Allied sources indicate a suspicion that Turkish policy is developing along these lines. But the Turks point to the vulnerability of their cities to German air attack and hint that Allied arms shipments have not been satisfactory.

It is significant that Britain, the United States, and Russia all take the same attitude toward Turkey at this moment. It is expressed with typical hard simplicity in the Russian observation that if the Turks are not going to use the arms they already have to fight the Germans, then future arms shipments should be directed where they will do more good.

The Turks obviously are being put under pressure by the Allies. Though the necessity may be disappointing, there is an element of encouragement in the fact that the Allies feel able to take the political risks involved in pressing for a showdown. There was a time when such tactics might have pushed the Turks into Germany's arms. That time would seem to be past.

Beachheads—and After

Recapture of lost ground on the Anzio beachhead and Gen. Mark Clark's reassurances that the situation is well in hand are welcome. But the whole development in that theater accents the strength and resourcefulness of the enemy and places sobering emphasis on the need for unsparing effort to make the Second Front a success.

Several Allied calculations have been upset at Anzio. It is now disclosed that the bold maneuver was designed to cut German communications and seize Rome. But the enemy not only held on the Cassino line more firmly than expected; he moved strong forces from northern Italy and even from Yugoslavia to counterattack. British-American supplies have had to land without real port facilities and under constant threat of bombing. Time and again the balance has been turned on the beachhead only by using heavy bombers and naval guns.

The whole experience indicates that making a landing in Europe is only the beginning; any beachhead must be prepared to withstand the weight of unspecified power the enemy can concentrate from many points. Along the Channel he will have at least as good facilities for concentrated counter-attack as in Italy. But there is hope in the prospect that Allied supply lines will be shorter and their power to knock out German communications greater.

Vacating Vacationists

From Florida, deprived of the opportunity of touring on tires, tired tourists once more are retreading the streets of the North after a most uncomfortable journey in the battered train-relics sent to their relief.

Those who had gone South by car were refused additional gas rations, but a large number simply were unable to obtain train reservations for weeks due to military and other priorities.

There has been considerable criticism of those individuals who sought the Southern playgrounds in this year of intensified war effort—much of it justified. Certainly crowds flocking to racetracks and other gambling points, while their countrymen are fighting for their lives, presents an uninspiring picture of some segments of American citizenry. Each person has his own conscience to answer to with regard to his duty to society and his contribution to the war effort.

But many stranded in Florida had good reasons for being there, particularly military men and their families. So it may not be for others to judge, but simply to profit by the lesson in making 1944 vacation plans and stay away from areas where rail transportation is severely taxed. And the Office of Defense Transportation has its responsibility in preventing such a recurrence as the unwarranted Florida influx.

Retain Meat Rationing

The Canadians' meat ration was lifted, it now appears, simply because the harbors are blocked with ice and surpluses were accumulating beyond the limits of storage capacity. Such a situation does not apply in the United States, although a lag in exports to American forces overseas and to lend-lease is accountable for the March surplus which will permit lowered ration values for civilians.

The United States has now successfully weathered the fateful February in which certain bold ones predicted substandard diets would generally prevail. The food situation today is on the whole not too gloomy—although meat producers still insist that a Spring beef shortage is likely.

The total available meat in the country at the moment, however, is a bit more than in normal times, and the OPA decision to stand by the price of corn at $1.16 a bushel, come what may, suggests that it believes meat production will continue at high levels.

A complicating factor, which adds to the illusion of shortage, is that where before the war only six or seven customers out of a hundred wanted the choicest cuts of meat, high war incomes now send possibly 50 out of the 100 in quest of such cuts. Rationing still seems the best solution to the whole problem.

One of our suburbanite friends missed his usual train the other morning because the confounded thing was on time. This is unprecedented in wartime, and protests should promptly be lodged with the ICC.

Speaking of swapping horses, who's to say that 1944 is midstream?

Our Readers Say—

For a Prayerful Election

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that S. L. G. in his letter on your Editorial Page was right about the need for prayer in regard to the choice of a President this year. How can either the national leaders or the voters decide the momentous question without God's guidance? What we really need in a word is a leader who himself prays for guidance.

I feel that we do not need to depend on one man alone for national leadership in time of war. It might even seem wise to pick a new man for the fresh point of view he would bring to Washington.

(MRS.) CLARISSA H. HAMMOND
Brookline, Mass.

Pulling With the Team

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your recent editorial in support of President Roosevelt's suggested National Service Act.

Considering that the sacrifices our fighting men on all fronts are called upon to make are so incomparably greater than any we have to make at home, the adoption of a National Service Act seems imperative.

Not that such an act could in itself and automatically equalize home-front and battle-front duties, but it could help the home front get in there and pull with the team, instead of playing end on the bench.

Pelham Manor, N. Y. AMY LEE

Youth Problems on Radio

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call attention to a series of programs heard on the stations of the National Broadcasting Company from 1 to 1:30 p. m. (E. W. T.) on Saturdays? The final one will be given on April 8. The broadcasts are presented in co-operation with ten youth organizations, with a total youth membership of over 31,000,000.

The programs deal with problems which are facing the children and youths of today, problems which we should feel it is our individual duty to help solve. Each program presents a specific problem, and also suggests a solution. ETHEL SPENCER
Alameda, Calif.

He Who Is Best Fitted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Should Governor Dewey be nominated just because he is agreeable to the Republican Party? The party has been against Mr. Willkie but this is a time for clear thinking.

I have no quarrel with Governor Dewey, since I am from New York State myself and have long been an admirer of his ability. I do not think he has the experience necessary to handle the biggest job in the country in our most crucial years.

Mr. Willkie's independence and aggressiveness and forthright speech are just what we need. He would blow into Washington like a fresh western wind and much dead weight would be blown away.

There is just one question to be answered—who is best fitted to be our President in the hard years ahead? I think the answer is Wendell Willkie. THORA L. LAWSON
Buttonwoods, R. I.

The American Face

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To me—a European by birth—this great America is a thrilling experience, and I believe that the Army has opened to me many roads to her heart. I have watched thousands of American soldiers standing in line for something or the other, and the following is a reflection of just that watching:

The American face is wholesome and radiant with freshness of a sober charm. It is self-assured and not easy to surprise. It is a quiet face, but set for action; open for information and ready to use it. It knows how to laugh, it knows how to suffer, and it knows how to laugh while it suffers. In action there is a rapid glance, an effectual alertness. It is looking directly, and speaking directly. While angry it does not pretend to be polite, and in happiness there are no restraints. When it shows that infectious grin and the eye begins to twinkle in the corner, you're accepted for brotherhood.

Camp Wolters, Texas PVT. ERNST HERF

Victory Isn't 'in the Bag'!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Problems are solved via understanding: when they concern the activities of people it is well to observe that an act may express both an effect and a cause. The current popular opinion that "victory is in the bag" requires dissipation, for it is causing the kind of confusion desired by users of the divide-and-conquer technique.

"Production will win the war" shouted sloganeers in 1942-3; the idea that production means victory became standard currency in the thinking of our fellow-citizens. The coin was widely circulated; on one side was the production-idea, on the other was the victory-idea.

To extend this production-victory idea, our professional exploiters utilized high-pressure presentation methods and various media of advertising, sales promotion and merchandising. Current files testify to the intensive campaigns used to "get the idea across" via newspaper, radio, magazine, poster, movie, booklets, house organs, bulletins, plays, speeches, etc.

Now, as war contracts are being cancelled or reduced—as people are being discharged—as demobilization increases, the coin is found to have been counterfeit. If "production meant victory," now that the "production job has been completed," we know "victory is in the bag"!—such is the result of "selling" the production-victory idea. To add to the confusion, people find themselves reading about postwar plans, looking at advertisements featuring the when-Johnny-comes-home theme. And, while doing so, we are informed that "our bloodiest battles are yet to come" and we are advised to "prepare for great sacrifices."

It is possible to win a mechanical war while losing an ideological war through confusion! We may have an oversupply of tanks or other equipment, but there is a tremendous shortage of the kind of ideological equipment required for a lasting peace.

Chicago RALPH HAYWOOD

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Genie They Let Loose

Mr. Michelson Parts the Curtain

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Charles Michelson adds some informed sidelights to the current political equation in the latest issue of the American Magazine—and Mr. Michelson has been framing political equations to the advantage of his employer for lo these many years. His employer has until recently been the Democratic National Committee, although the principal beneficiary of his sagacity about what makes politics tick has been one Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The fact is that Mr. Michelson's shrewdness and his knowledgeability have not been dulled by the years he has been around, and now that he has retired, except for friendly and frequent advice, he is reminiscing to the extent of a sheaf of magazine articles and a forthcoming book.

His reminiscences are news and when he slips in a little inside on the third-term campaign, his words may well have a certain pertinence to a fourth-term campaign.

For example, Mr. Michelson cites as possible alternative reasons persuading Mr. Roosevelt to seek re-election in 1940: (1) that "with the impending war, his experience made him the best-qualified man to steer the Nation through a stormy period"; (2) that "being convinced no other available Democrat could be elected, and determined not to turn the Government over to the party opposed to him and to his policies, he therefore defied tradition."

* * *

Certainly, if an extra camel had to be laid on the straw of doubt that the President is well disposed to run for a fourth term, Mr. Michelson has done the trick. The partially retired Democratic publicity chief has assigned to Mr. Roosevelt a set of third-term reasons which are applicable almost ad infinitum. Assuredly, Mr. Roosevelt would always find the second and third reasons present, and it might, therefore, be not too approximately suggested that there are only two conditions under which the President will seek his succeeding term: when the country is at war and when the country is at peace.

This may be projecting the political situation a little far ahead—and then again it may not—but Mr. Michelson premises many of his interesting statements on the prospect of a fourth-term campaign. For one thing, he says, he is quite confident that James A. Farley will not jump the political traces and "lead an anti-Roosevelt party" in 1944.

"Knowing what I do about Farley's opinion of third parties, and having in mind his worship of the party and his oft-expressed disesteem for bolters," Mr. Michelson writes, "my surmise is that in 1944 he will tread the same trail he trod in 1940. That is, he will amass as many delegates as he can to stop Roosevelt in the convention; and if that fails, he will again announce that he will vote for the ticket, and then take no further part."

* * *

This estimate of Jim Farley's political plans may be right, or he may be hopeful that by so writing he may help persuade Mr. Farley that such is what he ought to do. But in any event, Mr. Michelson is openly assuming that a fourth-term campaign is in the making.

And there are other fourth-termers who are not counting on even the silent acquiescence of Mr. Farley.

Mr. Michelson also reveals that he proposed to the President that, in the event he decided not to run for a third term, he let Jim Farley be the 1940 candidate. He told the President, he says, that if Farley ran and was beaten, his defeat would be laid to religious prejudice; while if another candidate were beaten, the Administration and the New Deal would suffer repudiation. The President, writes Michelson, rejected the proposal, saying: "He (Farley) is too fine a person to be subjected to the humiliation of a bad defeat."

At a time when almost everybody is suggesting that almost everybody else—from Byrnes to Barnaby—wrote the President's tax-veto message (my own guess was that it was Roosevelt), Mr. Michelson makes this informed observation on the President's method of taking advice, whether on policy or on speeches: "Take it from one rather experienced in the formation and presentation of speeches, Franklin Roosevelt is a better phrasemaker than anybody around him. Roosevelt's course with all advice follows the same pattern as his decisions on speeches. He ponders all views—then rolls his own."

Sailing a Convex Sea

The Bookshelf

Navigation has just discovered that the world is round. Shipmasters have suspected it for a long time, but have plotted their courses on flat charts. It involves endless mathematics, though the methods have been getting simpler all the while.

Now come Dirk Brouwer, Frederic Keator, and D. A. McMillen, and heave the flat maps out of the porthole. They produce a 14-inch sphere, with a few simple drafting implements to fit it. Draw the position lines on this curved surface and the age-old necessity for solving the spherical triangle disappears (SPHEROGRAPHICAL NAVIGATION. New York: Macmillan. $5).

The method is direct, simple, quick to learn. Apparently, in the hands of the expert, it is sufficiently accurate to meet the requirements of modern aviation.

The authors do not present it as a substitute for all the mathematical methods now in use. But it does appear to be a genuine advance toward a fresh, unencumbered utilization of established navigation principles.

One difficulty is that the system cannot be used without the precision gadgets for which it is designed. As these become more widely available, it will be possible to submit spherographical navigation to broader tests which alone will determine whether it is to stay on the same shelf with Bowditch and HO-211.

The brief chapters on the elements of navigation are as good as anything we have seen that pretends to comparable brevity. But it does seem a bit curious to devote the better part of one article to the oblateness of the earth, only to arrive at the conclusion that the distortion is so small that it doesn't really matter, anyway. Gx.

Freedom of the Press

The Wide Horizon

By George Channing

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society

From an address at Faneuil Hall, Boston

Freedom of the press is the third of the four basic freedoms guaranteed by that portion of the Constitution of the United States of America known as the Bill of Rights. It, like the three other freedoms (religion, speech, and assembly), is unequivocal in statement and without qualification. "Congress," the pronouncement says, "shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom . . . of the press." There, in forthright simplicity, is the expressed determination of a free people to protect its right to be informed without limitation upon the published word. . . .

Such a pronouncement, so universal in its scope, has inevitably been subjected to many examinations into its meaning. In the clashes of men's interests with other men's interests efforts have inescapably been made to bend this freedom into something less than absolute. But these efforts have not succeeded in any real sense. . . .

Not only has relentless examination into the meaning of the freedom of the press failed to curb or restrict it, but such examination has in fact strengthened its hold on the reasonableness of men and has revealed its roots deeper and deeper in the purposes of our nation. It has revealed fundamentally that there are two aspects of freedom of the press and that each of these must be protected and defended distinctly in order to protect and defend all freedom. These two aspects are:

1. Freedom of the press to print and publish anything and everything that informs and enlightens the public.
2. Freedom of the public to demand the existence of a press that prints and publishes anything and everything that informs and enlightens.

* * *

The right of each one of us to unlimited information and enlightenment is obviously included in the whole concept of democratic government. Since government such as ours rests upon 'decision and judgment of the people, individually expressed, the necessity for sound decision and valid judgment is apparent. And sound decision and valid judgment cannot be had, even from the wisest of men, unless there is adequate information and enlightenment upon which to base it. Moreover, it is not only in the processes of government, in the restricted sense of a strongly supported sovereign power, that judgment and decision are needed. They are needed in the processes of self-government by the individual in his smallest as well as largest contacts with his fellow men.

No publisher of a newspaper, no publisher of the printed word in any form, is unaware of the necessity for upholding the freedom of the press by recognizing and responding to the right of the public to be fully enlightened. Thus he recognizes that freedom of the press is not primarily a right which accrues to him as a publisher but a right of the public which he as a publisher is obligated to serve.

* * *

Viewed in the light of the publisher's right to publish, freedom of the press may appear to be a restricted right; but viewed in the light of the public's right to be informed, it is absolute. No amount of information or enlightenment is too much for a citizenry whose well-being depends upon its own intelligent decisions. The proper understanding of this reveals even the apparently restricted right of the publisher to publish to be not restricted at all but fully as absolute as the right of the citizen to be informed. For the only restrictions upon the publisher are those which have to do with his publishing that which does not truly inform and which does not truly enlighten. He must not and cannot be motivated by deception, hypocrisy, hate, or the desire to destroy and, at the same time, invoke, in his own conscience the protection accorded by the Bill of Rights in its guarantee of freedom of the press. I say, "in his own conscience," for that is where freedom of the press must for all practical purposes be evaluated and applied. Except for his obligation to obey the laws of libel and a few other legal prohibitions against destructive statements in print, the publisher is, and must necessarily be, his own judge of the value of what he prints.

To the great credit of the publishers of America, let it be said that they deserve well the freedom of the press they enjoy because they understand its obligations and discharge well their responsibilities. And to the great glory and progress of the citizens of America let it be said that they can never be deprived of the right to unlimited enlightenment, a right which endows them with their peculiar dignity, so long as the Constitution shall live.

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